Queen Elizabeth.

From an Original Drawing by Zuccaro done by order of the Parliament

Pub.d Jan.y 1.1797 by T. Jefferys

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Parham Library
1797.

PAUL HENTZNER's TRAVELS IN *ENGLAND*,

During the Reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH,

TRANSLATED BY

HORACE, LATE EARL OF ORFORD,

AND FIRST PRINTED BY HIM AT

STRAWBERRY HILL:

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED,

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON's

FRAGMENTA REGALIA;

OR,

OBSERVATIONS ON QUEEN ELIZABETH's

TIMES AND FAVOURITES;

WITH

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.

London:

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HUGH,

LORD WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM,

PRESIDENT;

TO THE

COUNCIL AND FELLOWS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries,

This EDITION and TRANSLATION of Part of the ITINERARY of

HENTZNERUS,

Is offered with great Reſpect

by the EDITOR,

HORACE WALPOLE, F. S. A., and F. R. S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DOCTOR Birch, in his Summary of Sir Thomas Edmondes's State-papers, has publiſhed a ſhort extract from the following obſolete author, which, for the elegance of the Latin, and the remarkable deſcription of queen Elizabeth, has been deſervedly admired: her beſt portraits ſcarcely exhibit a more lively image.

The original work, of which, perhaps, there are not above four or five copies in England, is an Itinerary through Germany, England, France, and Italy, performed by Hentzner, a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. That Dr. Birch has extracted the moſt intereſting paſſage in the whole book is certain: yet it records ſome circumſtances and cuſtoms not unworthy the notice of an Engliſh antiquarian, and which are mentioned no where elſe. For theſe reaſons, I flatter myſelf, that a publication of the part relating to our own country might not be an unacceptable preſent to perſons of curioſity.

The tranſlation was the production of the idle hours of another gentleman.

The author ſeems to have had that laborious and indiſcriminate paſſion for SEEING which is remarked in his countrymen; and, as his tranſlator obſerved, enjoyed as much the doubtful head, of a more doubtful ſaint in pickle, as any upon the ſhoulders of the beſt Grecian ſtatue. Fortunately ſo memorable a perſonage as queen Elizabeth, happened to fall under his notice!—Ten years later, he would have been as accurate in painting Anne of Denmark!

The exceſs of reſpectful ceremonial uſed at decking her majeſty's table, though not in her preſence, and the kind of adoration and genuflection paid to her perſon, approach to Eaſtern homage. When we obſerve ſuch worſhip offered to an old woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and falſe red hair, it makes one ſmile; but makes one reflect what maſculine ſenſe was couched under thoſe weakneſſes, and which could command ſuch awe from a nation like England!

Not to anticipate the entertainment of the reader, I ſhall make but one more

reflection. We are apt to think that ſir William Temple, and king William, were in a manner the introducers of gardening into England: by the deſcription of lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of thoſe at Nonſuch, we find that the magnificent, though falſe, taſte, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is ſcarce an unnatural and ſumptuous impropriety at Verſailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's deſcription of the gardens above mentioned.

With regard to the orthography of proper names, though corrected in the tranſlation, I have left them in the original as I found them——Accuracy in that particular, was not the author's merit: it is a merit peculiar to Engliſhmen: the French are negligent of it to an affectation; yet the author of *Les Melanges Hiſtoriques* complains that other nations corrupt French names! He himſelf gives ſome Engliſh ones in p. 247, 248, which it is impoſſible to decypher. Baſſompierre calls Yorkhouſe, *Forchaux*, and Kenſington, *Inhimthort*. As a ſoldier and embaſſador, he was not obliged to know the names of

houſes; when he turned author, there was no excuſe for not being intelligible. Even Voltaire, who writes the language ſo well, is careleſs in our titles. In England, it is the defect of a ſervant to blunder in proper names. It is one of thoſe ſilly pretenſions to politeneſs, which nations that affect a ſuperiority, have always cultivated---For in all affectations, defects are merits. The readers of hiſtory love certainty: it is pity the writers do not. What confuſion would it have ſaved, if it had not been the cuſtom of the Jews to call every Darius and Artaxerxes, Ahaſuerus! It were to be wiſhed, that all nations would be content to uſe the appellations which people, or reſpective countries have choſen for themſelves. Proper names ought never to be tortured to any particular idiom. What a ridiculous compoſition is *Aulugel!* Who can conceive that *Meylandt*, ſignifies Milan; or Leghorn, *Livorno?* When one is miſled by a proper name, the only uſe of which is to direct, one feels like the countryman, who complained, *That the houſes hindered him from ſeeing Paris.*——The thing becomes an obſtruction to itſelf.

HENTZNER'S TRAVELS.

WE arrived at Rye, a ſmall Engliſh ſea-port. Here, as ſoon as we came on ſhore, we gave in our names to the notary of the place, but not till he had demanded our buſineſs; and being anſwered, that we had none but to ſee England, we were conducted to an inn, where we were very well entertained; as one generally is in this country.

We took poſt horſes for London: it is ſurpriſing how ſwiftly they run; their bridles are very light, and their ſaddles little more than a ſpan over.

Flimwell, a village: here we returned our firſt horſes, and mounted freſh ones.

We paſſed through Tunbridge, another village.

Chepſtead, another village: here, for the ſecond time, we changed horſes.

London, the head and metropolis of England: called by Tacitus, Londinium; by Ptolomy, Logidinium; by Ammianus Marcellinus, Lundinium; by foreigners, Londra, and Londres; it is the ſeat of the Britiſh empire, and the chamber of the Engliſh kings. This moſt ancient city is in the county of Middleſex, the fruitfulleſt and wholeſomeſt ſoil in England. It is built on the river Thames, ſixty miles from the ſea, and was originally founded, as all hiſtorians agree, by Brutus, who coming from Greece into Italy, thence into Africa, next into France, and laſt into Britain, choſe this ſituation for the convenience of the river, calling it Troja Nova, which name was afterwards corrupted into Trinovant. But when Lud, the brother of Caſſibilan, or Caſſivelan, who warred againſt Julius Cæſar, as he himſelf mentions, lib. v. de Bell. Gall. came to the crown, he encompaſſed it with very ſtrong walls, and towers very artfully conſtructed, and from his own name called it Caier Lud. i. e. Lud's City. This name was corrupted into that of Caerlunda, and again in time by change of language, into Londres. Lud, when he died, was buried in this town, near that gate which is yet called in Welſh, Por Lud, in Saxon, Ludeſgate.

The famous river Thames owes part of its ſtream, as well as its appellation, to the Iſis; riſing

a little above Winchelcomb, and being increaſed with ſeveral rivulets, unites both its waters and its name to the Thame, on the other ſide of Oxford; thence, after paſſing by London, and being of the utmoſt utility, from its greatneſs and navigation, it opens into a vaſt arm of the ſea, from whence the tide, according to Gemma Friſius, flows and ebbs to the diſtance of eighty miles, twice in twenty-five hours, and, according to Polydore Vergil, above ſixty miles twice in twenty four hours.

This city being very large of itſelf, has very extenſive ſuburbs, and a fort called the Tower, of beautiful ſtructure. It is magnificently ornamented, with public buildings and churches, of which there are above one hundred and twenty parochial.

On the ſouth, is a bridge of ſtone eight hundred feet in length, of wonderful work; it is ſupported upon twenty piers of ſquare ſtone, ſixty feet high, and thirty broad, joined by arches of about twenty feet diameter. The whole is covered on each ſide with houſes, ſo diſpoſed, as to have the appearance of a continued ſtreet, not at all of a bridge.

Upon this is built a tower, on whoſe top the heads of ſuch as have been executed for high treaſon, are placed on iron ſpikes: we counted above thirty.

Paulus Jovius, in his deſcription of the moſt remarkable towns in England, ſays, all are obſcured

by London: which in the opinion of many, is Cæſar's city of the Trinobantes, the capital of all Britain, famous for the commerce of many nations; its houſes are elegantly built, its churches fine, its towns ſtrong, and its riches and abundance ſurpriſing. The wealth of the world is wafted to it by the Thames, ſwelled by the tide, and navigable to merchant ſhips, through a ſafe and deep channel for ſixty miles, from its mouth to the city: its banks are every were beautified with fine country ſeats, woods, and farms; below, is the royal palace of Greenwich; above, that of Richmond; and between both, on the weſt of London, riſe the noble buildings of Weſtminſter, moſt remarkable for the courts of juſtice, the parliament, and St. Peter's church, enriched with the royal tombs. At the diſtance of twenty miles from London, is the caſtle of Windſor, a moſt delightful retreat of the kings of England, as well as famous for ſeveral of their tombs, and for the ceremonial of the order of the Garter. This river abounds in ſwans, ſwimming in flocks: the ſight of them and their noiſe, is vaſtly agreeable to the fleets that meet them in their courſe. It is joined to the city by a bridge of ſtone, wonderfully built; is never increaſed by any rains, riſing only with the tide, and is every were ſpread with nets for taking ſalmon and ſhad. Thus far Paulus Jovius.

Polydore Vergil affirms, that London has continued to be a royal city, and the capital of the kingdom, crowded with its own inhabitants and foreigners,

abounding in riches, and famous for its great trade, from the time of king Archeninus, or Erchenvinus. Here the kings are crowned; and ſolemnly inaugurated, and the council of the nation, or parliament, is held. The government of the city is lodged, by antient grant of the kings of Britain, in twenty-four aldermen, that is, ſeniors: theſe annually elect out of their own body a mayor, and two ſheriffs, who determine cauſes according to municipal laws. It has always had, as indeed Britain in general has, a great number of men of learning, much diſtinguiſhed for their writings.

The walls are pierced with ſix gates, which, as they were rebuilt, acquired new names. Two look weſtward:

1. Ludgate, the oldeſt, ſo called from king Lud, whoſe name is yet to be ſeen, cut in the ſtone over the arch on the ſide; though others imagine it rather to have been named Fludgate, from a ſtream over which it ſtands, like the Porta Fluentana at Rome. It has been lately repaired by queen Elizabeth, whoſe ſtatue is placed on the oppoſite ſide. And,

2. Newgate, the beſt edifice of any: ſo called from being new built, whereas before it was named Chamberlain gate. It is the public priſon.

On the north are four:

1. Alderſgate, as ſome think from alder trees; as others, from Aldericius, a Saxon.

2. Cripplegate, from an hoſpital for the lame.

3. Moorgate, from a neighbouring moraſs, now converted into a field, firſt opened by Francetius* the mayor, A. D. 1414.

4. And Biſhopſgate, from ſome biſhop; this the German merchants of the Hans ſociety were obilged by compact to keep in repair, and in times of danger to defend. They were in poſſeſſion of a key, to open or ſhut it, ſo that upon occaſion they could come in, or go out, by night, or by day.

There is only one to the eaſt:

Aldgate, that is, Oldgate, from its antiquity; though others think it to have been named Elbegate.

Several people believe, that there were formerly two gates (beſides that to the bridge,) towards the Thames.

1. Billingſgate, now a cothon, or artificial port, for the reception of ſhips.

2. Dourgate, vulgo Dowgate, i. e. Water-gate.

The cathedral of St. Paul was founded by Ethelbert, king of the Saxons, and being from time to

* His name was Sir Thomas Falconer.

time re-edified, increaſed to vaſtneſs and magnificence, and in revenue ſo much, that it affords a plentiful ſupport to a biſhop, dean, and præcentor, treaſurer, four archdeacons, twenty-nine prebendaries, and many others. The roof of this church, as of moſt others in England, with the adjoining ſteeple, is covered with lead.

On the right ſide of the choir is the marble tomb of Nicholas Bacon, with his wife. Not far from this is a magnificent monument, ornamented with pyramids of marble, and alabaſter, with this inſcription:

Sacred to the memory of

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, ſon of William, grandſon of John, of the moſt antient family of the Hattons; one of the fifty gentlemen penſioners to her majeſty queen Elizabeth: Gentleman of the privy-chamber; captain of the guards; one of the privy council, and high chancellor of England, and of the univerſity of Oxford: who, to the great grief of his ſovereign, and of all good men, ended this life religiouſly, after having lived unmarried to the age of fifty one, at his houſe in Holborn, on the 20th of November, A. D. 1591.

William Hatton, knight, his nephew by his ſiſter's ſide, and by adoption his ſon and heir, moſt ſorrowfully raiſed this tomb, as a mark of his duty.

On the left hand is the marble monument of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and his lady: and near it, that of John, duke of Lancaſter, with this inſcription:

Here ſleeps in the Lord, John of Gant, ſo called from the city of the ſame name in Flanders, where he was born, fourth ſon of Edward the Third, king of England, and created by his father earl of Richmond. He was thrice married; firſt to Blanch, daughter and heireſs of Henry duke of Lancaſter; by her he received an immenſe inheritance, and became not only duke of Lancaſter, but earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, of whoſe race are deſcended many emperors, kings, princes, and nobles. His ſecond wife was Conſtance, who is here buried, daughter and heireſs of Peter, king of Caſtile and Leon, in whoſe right he moſt * juſtly took the ſtile of king of Caſtile and Leon. She brought him one only daughter, Catherine, of whom, by Henry, are deſcended the kings of Spain. His third wife was Catherine, of a knight's family, a woman of great beauty, by whom he had a numerous progeny; from which is deſcended, by the mother's ſide, Henry the Seventh, the moſt prudent king of England, by whoſe moſt happy marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth, of the line of York, the two royal lines of Lancaſ-

* This is not true, for her legitimacy was with good reaſon conteſted.

ter and York are united, to the moſt deſired tranquillity of England.

The moſt illuſtrious prince, John, ſurnamed Plantagenet, king of Caſtile and Leon, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Richmond, Leiceſter, and Derby, lieutenant of Aquitain, high-ſteward of England, died in the twenty-firſt year of Richard II. A. D. 1398.

A little farther, almoſt at the entrance of the choir, in a certain receſs, are two ſmall ſtone cheſts, one of which is thus inſcribed:

Here lies Seba, king of the Eaſt Saxons, who was converted to the faith by St. Erkenwald, biſhop of London, A. D. 677.

On the other:

Here lies Ethelred, king of the Angles, ſon of king Edgar.

On whom St. Duſtan is ſaid to have denounced vengeance, on his coronation-day, in the following words:

" In as much as thou haſt aſpired to the throne by " the death of thy brother, againſt whoſe blood the " Engliſh, along with thy infamous mother, con- " ſpired, the ſword ſhall not paſs from thy houſe! " but rage all the days of thy life, afflicting all thy " generation, till thy kingdom ſhall be tranſlated to " another, whoſe manner and language the people " under thee knoweth not. Nor ſhall thy ſin be

" done away till after long chaſtiſement, nor the ſin " of thy mother, nor the ſin of thoſe men who aſ- " ſiſted in thy wicked council."

All which came to paſs, as predicted by the ſaint; for, after being worſted and put to flight by Sueno king of the Danes, and his ſon Canute; and at laſt cloſely beſieged in London, he died miſerably A. D. 1017, after he had reigned thirty-ſix years in great difficulties.

There is beſides in the middle of the church a tomb made of braſs, of ſome biſhop of London, named William, who was in favour with Edward king of England, and afterwards made counſellor to king William. He was biſhop ſixteen years, and died A. D. 1077. Near this, is the following inſcription:

Virtue ſurvives the funeral.

To the memory of

Thomas Linacre, an eminent phyſician, John Caius placed this monument.

On the lower part of it is this inſcription in gold letters:

Thomas Linacre, phyſician to king Henry VIII. a man learned in the Greek and Latin languages, and particularly ſkilful in phyſick, by which he reſtored many from a ſtate of languiſhment and deſpair

to life. He tranſlated with extraordinary eloquence many of Galen's works into Latin; and publiſhed, a little before his death, at the requeſt of his friends, a very valuable book on the correct ſtructure of the Latin tongue. He founded in perpetuity, in favour of ſtudents in phyſick, two public lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. In this city he brought about, by his own induſtry, the eſtabliſhing of a college of phyſicians, of which he was elected the firſt preſident. He was a deteſter of all fraud and deceit, and faithful in his friendſhips; equally dear to men of all ranks: he went into orders a few years before his death, and quitted this life full of years, and much lamented, A. D. 1524, on the twentieth of October.

There are many tombs in this church, but without any inſcriptions. It has a very fine organ, which, at evening prayer, accompanied with other inſtruments, is delightful.

In the ſuburb to the weſt, joined to the city by a continual row of palaces belonging to the chief nobility, of a mile in length, and laying on the ſide next the Thames, is the ſmall town of Weſtminſter; originally called Thornep, from its thorn buſhes, but now Weſtminſter, from its aſpect and its monaſtery. The church is remarkable for the coronation and burial of the kings of England. Upon this ſpot is ſaid formerly to have ſtood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquake in the

time of Antoninus Pius; from the ruins of which Sebert king of the Eaſt-Saxons erected another to St. Peter: this was ſubverted by the Danes, and again renewed by biſhop Dunſtan, who gave it to a few monks. Afterwards, king Edward the Confeſſor built it entirely new, with the tenth of his whole revenue, to be the place of his own burial, and a convent of Benedictine monks; and enriched it with eſtates diſperſed all over England.

In this church the following things are worthy of notice:

In the firſt choir, the tomb of Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII. without any inſcription.

On the oppoſite ſide are two ſtone ſepulchres:

1. Edward, earl of Lancaſter, brother of Edward I.
2. Ademar of Valence, earl of Pembroke, ſon of Ademar of Valence. Joining to theſe is, 3. that of Aveline, counteſs of Lancaſter,

In the ſecond choir is the chair on which the kings are ſeated, when they are crowned; in it is encloſed a ſtone, ſaid to be that on which the patriarch Jacob ſlept, when he dreamed he ſaw a ladder reaching quite up into Heaven. Some Latin verſes are written upon a tablet hanging near it; the ſenſe of which is:

That if any faith is to be given to ancient chronicles

a ſtone of great note is incloſed in this chair, being the ſame on which the patriarch Jocob repoſed, when he beheld the miraculous deſcent of angels. Edward I. the Mars and Hector of England, having conquered Scotland, brought it from thence.

The tomb of Richard II. and his wife, of braſs, gilt, and theſe verſes written round it:

Perfect and prudent, Richard, by right the ſecond,
Vanquiſh'd by fortune, lies here now graven in ſtone,
True of his word, and thereto well reſound:
Seemly in perſon, and like to Homer, as one
In worldly prudence, and ever the church in one
Upheld and favour'd, caſting the proud to ground,
And all that would his royal ſtate confound.

Without the tomb is this inſcription:

Here lies king Richard, who periſhed by a cruel death, in the year 1369.
To have been happy is additional miſery.

Near him is the monument of his queen, daughter of the emperor Wenceſlaus.

On the left hand is the tomb of Edward I. with this inſcription:

Here lies Edward I. who humbled the Scots. A. D. 1308. Be true to your engagements.

He reigned forty-ſix years.

The tomb of Edward III. of copper, guilt, with this epitaph:

Of Engliſh kings here lieth the beauteous flower,
Of all before paſt, and myrror to them ſhall ſue:
A merciful king, of peace conſervator,
The third Edward, &c.

Vid. DART. ii. 44.

Beſides the tomb are theſe words:

Edward III. whoſe fame has reached to heaven.
A. D. 1377. Fight for your country.

Here is ſhown his ſword, eight feet in length, which they ſay he uſed in the conqueſt of France.

His queen's epitaph:

Here lies queen Phillippa, wife of Edward III.
Learn to live. A. D. 1369.

At a little diſtance, the tomb of Henry V. with this legend:

Henry, the ſcourge of France, lies in this tomb.
Virtue ſubdues all things. A. D. 1422.

Near this lies the coffin of Catherine, unburied, and to be opened by any one that pleaſes. On the outſide is this inſcription:

Fair Catherine is at length united to her lord.
A. D. 1437. Shun idleneſs.

The tomb of Henry III. of braſs, gilt, with this epitaph:

Henry III. the founder of this cathedral. A. D. 1273.
War is delightful to the unexperienced.

It was this Henry, who, one hundred and ſixty years after Edward the Confeſſor had built this church, took it down, and raiſed an entire new one of beautiful architecture, ſupported by rows of marble columns, and its roof covered with ſheets of lead, a work of fifty years before its completion. It has been much enlarged at the weſt end by the abbots. After the expulſion of the monks, it experienced many changes; firſt it had a dean and prebendaries; then a biſhop, who, having ſquandred the revenues, reſigned it again to a dean, In a little time, the monks with their abbot were re-inſtated by queen Mary; but, they being ſoon ejected again by authority of parliament, it was converted into a cathedral church; nay into a ſeminary for the church, by queen Elizabeth, who inſtituted there twelve prebendaries, an equal number of invalid ſoldiers, and forty ſcholars; who at a proper time are elected into the univerſities, and are thence tranſplanted into the church and ſtate.

Next to be ſeen is the tomb of Eleanor, daughter of Alphonſo king of Spain, and wife of Edward I. with this inſcription:

This Eleanor was conſort of Edward I.
A. D. 1298. Learn to die.

The tomb of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII.

In the middle of this chapel is the ſhrine of St. Edward, the laſt king of the Saxons. It is compoſed of marble in moſaic: round it runs this inſcription in letters of gold:

The venerable king, St. Edward the Confeſſor,
A heroe adorned with every virtue.
He died on the fifth of January, 1065,
And mounted into Heaven.
Lift up your hearts.

The third choir, of ſurpriſing ſplendor and elegance, was added to the eaſt end by Henry VII. for a burying place for himſelf and his poſterity. Here is to be ſeen his magnificent tomb, wrought of braſs and marble, with this epitaph:

Here lies Henry VII. of that name, formerly king of England, ſon of Edmund earl of Richmond, who, aſcending the throne on the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, was crowned on the thirtieth of October following at Weſtminſter, in the year of our Lord 1485. He died on the twenty-firſt of April, in the fifty third year of his age, after a reign of twenty two years, and eight months, wanting a day.

This monument is encloſed with rails of braſs, with a long epitaph in Latin verſe.

Under the ſame tomb lies buried Edward VI. king of England, ſon of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He ſucceeded to his father when he was but nine years old, and died A. D. 1553, on the ſixth of July, in the ſixteenth year of his age, and of his reign the ſeventh, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

Mary was proclaimed queen by the people, on the nineteenth of July, and died in November, 1558, and is buried in ſome corner of the ſame choir, without any inſcription.

Queen Elizabeth.

Here lies queen Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. ſiſter of king Edward V. wife of Henry VII. and the glorious mother of Henry VIII. ſhe died in the Tower of London, on the eleventh of February, A. D. 1502, in the thirty-ſeventh year of her age.

Between the ſecond and third choirs, in the ſide-chapels, are the tombs of Sebert king of the Eaſt-Saxons, who built this church with ſtone: and

Of Margaret of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. grandmother of Henry VIII. ſhe gave this monaſtery to the monks of Winbourne *, who prea-

* This is a miſtake; her epitaph ſays, *ſtipendia conſtituit tribus hoc cœnobio monachis & doctori grammatices apud* Wynbourne.

ched and taught grammar all England over, and appointed ſalaries to two profeſſors of divinity, one at Oxford, another at Cambridge, where ſhe founded two colleges, to Chriſt, and to John his diſciple. She died A. D. 1463, on the third of the calends of July.

And of Margaret counteſs of Lenox, grandmother of James VI. king of Scotland.

William of Valance, half brother of Henry III.

The earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward III.

Upon another tomb is an honorary inſcription for Frances, dutcheſs of Suffolk: The ſenſe of it is,

That titles, royal birth, riches, or a large family, are of no avail:
That all are tranſitory; virtue alone reſiſting the funeral pile.
That this lady was firſt married to a duke, then to Stoke, a gentleman;
And laſtly, by the grave eſpouſed to CHRIST.

The next is the tomb of lord Ruſſel, ſon of the earl of Bedford, whoſe lady compoſed the following Greek and Latin verſes, and had them engraved on the marble:

How was I ſtartled at the cruel feaſt,
By death's rude hands in horrid manner dreſt;
Such grief as ſure no hapleſs woman knew,
When thy pale image lay before my view.

Thy father's heir in beauteous form array'd
Like flowers in ſpring, and fair, like them to fade;
Leaving behind unhappy wretched me,
And all thy little orphan-progeny:
Alike the beauteous face, the comly air,
The tongue perſuaſive, and the actions fair,
Decay: ſo learning too in time ſhall waſte:
But faith, chaſte lovely faith, ſhall ever laſt.
The once bright glory of his houſe, the pride
Of all his country, duſty ruins hide:
Mourn, hapleſs orphans; mourn, once happy wife;
For when he dy'd, dy'd all the joys of life.
Pious and juſt, amidſt a large eſtate,
He got at once the name of good and great.
He made no flatt'ring paraſite his gueſt,
But aſk'd the good companions to the feaſt.

Anne counteſs of Oxford, daughter of William Cecil, baron Burleigh, and lord treaſurer.

Philippa, daughter and coheireſs of John lord Mohun of Dunſter, wife of Edward duke of York.

Frances counteſs of Suſſex, of the antient family of Sidney.

Thomas Bromley, chancellor to queen Elizabeth.

The earl of Bridgewater *, lord Dawbney, lord chamberlain to Henry VII. and his lady.

And thus much for WESTMINSTER.

* Sir Giles Dawbney; he was not earl of Bridgewater, nor a lord.

There are many other churches in this city, but none ſo remarkable for the tombs of perſons of diſtinction.

Near to this church is Weſtminſter-hall, where, beſides the ſeſſions of parliament, which are often held there, are the courts of juſtice; and at ſtated times are heard their trials in law, or concerning the king's patrimony; or in chancery, which moderates the ſeverity of the common law by equity. Till the time of Henry I. the prime court of juſtice was moveable, and followed the King's court, but he enacted, by the Magna Charta, that the Common Pleas ſhould no longer attend his court, but be held at ſome determined place. The preſent hall was built by king Richard II. in the place of an ancient one which he cauſed to be taken down. He made it part of his habitation (for at that time the kings of England determined cauſes in their own proper perſon, and from the days of Edward the Confeſſor, had their palace adjoining); till, above ſixty years ſince, upon its being burnt, Henry VIII. removed the royal reſidence to Whitehall, ſituated in the neighbourhood, which a little before was the houſe of Cardinal Wolſey: this palace is truly royal; encloſed on one ſide by the Thames, on the other by a park, which connects it with St. James's, another royal palace.

In the chamber where the parliament is uſually held, the ſeats and wainſcot are made of wood,

the growth of Ireland; ſaid to have that occult quality, that all poiſonous animals are driven away by it: and it is affirmed for certain, that in Ireland there are neither ſerpents, toads, nor any other venomous creature to be found.

Near this palace are ſeen an immenſe number of ſwans, who wander up and down the river for ſome miles, in great ſecurity; no body daring to moleſt, much leſs kill any of them, under penalty of a conſiderable fine.

In Whitehall are the following things worthy of obſervation:

I. The royal library, well ſtored with Greek, Latin, Italian and French books: amongſt the reſt, a little one in French, upon parchment, in the hand writing of the preſent reigning queen Elizabeth, thus inſcribed:

To the moſt high, puiſſant, and redoubted prince,
Henry VIII. of the name, king of England, France
and Ireland, Defender of the faith:
Elizabeth, his moſt humble daughter,
Health and obedience.

All theſe books are bound in velvet of different colours, though chiefly red, with claſps of gold and ſilver; ſome have pearls, and precious ſtones, ſet in their bindings.

II. Two little ſilver cabinets of exquiſite work, in which the queen keeps her paper, and which ſhe uſes for writing boxes.

III. The queen's bed, ingeniouſly compoſed of woods of different colours, with quilts of ſilk, velvet, gold, ſilver, and embroidery.

IV. A little cheſt ornamented all over with pearls, in which the queen keeps her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.

V. Chriſt's paſſion, in painted glaſs.

VI. Portraits: among which are, queen Elizabeth; at ſixteen years old; Henry, Richard, Edward, kings of England; Roſamond; Lucrece, a Grecian bride, in her nuptial habit; the genealogy of the kings of England; a picture of king Edward VI. repreſenting at firſt ſight ſomething quite deformed, till by looking through a ſmall hole in the cover, which is put over it, you ſee it in its true proportions; Charles V. emperor; Charles Emanuel duke of Sovoy, and Catherine of Spain, his wife; Ferdinand duke of Florence, with his daughters; one of Philip king of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary; Henry VII. Henry VIII. and his mother: beſides many more of illuſtrious men and women; and a picture of the ſiege of Malta.

VII. A ſmall hermitage, half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.

VIII. Variety of emblems, on paper, cut in the ſhape of ſhields, with mottoes, uſed by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, hung up here for a memorial.

IX. Different inſtruments of muſic, upon one of which two perſons may perform at the ſame time.

X. A piece of clock work, an Ethiop riding upon a Rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeiſance, when it ſtrikes the hour; theſe are all put into motion by winding up the machine.

At the entrance into the park from Whitehall is this inſcription:

* The fiſherman who has been wounded, learns,
though late, to beware;
But the unfortunate Actæon always preſſes on.
The chaſte virgin naturally pitied:
But the powerful goddeſs revenged the wrong.
Let Actæon fall a prey to his dogs,
An example to youth,
A diſgrace to thoſe that belong to him!
May Diana live the care of heaven;
The delight of mortals;
The ſecurity of thoſe that belong to her!

* This romantic inſcription probably alluded to Philip II. who woed the queen after her ſiſter's death; and to the deſtruction of his armada.

In this park is great plenty of deer.

In a garden joining to this palace, there is a jet d'eau, with a ſun dial, which while ſtrangers are looking at, a quantity of water, forced by a wheel, which the gardener turns at a diſtance, through a number of little pipes, plentifully ſprinkles thoſe that are ſtanding round.

Guild-hall, a fine ſtructure, built by Thomas Knowles: here are to be ſeen the ſtatues of two giants, ſaid to have aſſiſted the Engliſh when the Romans made war upon them; Corinius of Britain, and Gogmagog of Albion. Beneath upon a table the titles of Charles V. emperor, are written in letters of gold.

The government of London is this: the city is divided into twenty-five regions, or wards; the council is compoſed of twenty four aldermen, one of which preſides over every ward. And whereas of old, the chief magiſtrate was a portreve, i. e. governor of the city: Richard I. appointed two bailiffs; inſtead of which king John gave a power by grant, of chuſing annually a mayor, from any of the twelve principal companies, and to name two ſheriffs, one of which to be called the king's, the other, the city's. It is ſcarce credible how this city increaſed, both in public and private buildings, upon eſtabliſhing this form of government. Vide Cambden's Britan. Middleſex.

It is worthy of obſervation, that every year upon St. Bartholomew's day, when the fair is held, it is uſual for the mayor, attended by the twelve principal aldermen, to walk in a neighbouring field, dreſſed in his ſcarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain, to which is hung a golden fleece *, and beſides, that particular ornament †, which diſtinguiſhes the moſt noble order of the garter. During the year of his magiſtracy, he is obliged to live ſo magnificently, that foreigner or native, without any expence, is free, if he can find a chair empty, to dine at his table, where there is always the greateſt plenty. When the mayor goes out of the precincts of the city, a ſcepter, a ſword, and a cap, are borne before him, and he is followed by the principal aldermen in ſcarlet gowns, with gold chains; himſelf and they on horſeback: upon their arrival at a place appointed for that purpoſe, where a tent is pitched, the mob begin to wreſtle before them, two at a time; the conquerors receive rewards from the magiſtrates. After this is over, a parcel of live rabits are turned looſe among the crowd, which are purſued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them, with all the noiſe they can make. While we were at this ſhow, one of our

* This probably alluded to the woollen manufacture; Stow mentions his riding through the Cloth Fair, on the Eve of St. Bartholomew, p. 651.

† The collar of SS.

company, Tobias Salander, doctor of phyſic, had his pocket picked of his purſe, with nine crowns du ſoleil, which without doubt was ſo cleverly taken from him, by an Engliſhman, who always kept very cloſe to him, that the doctor did not in the leaſt perceive it.

The Caſtle, or Tower of London, called Bringwin, and Tourgwin, in Welſh, from its whiteneſs, is encompaſſed by a very deep and broad ditch, as well as a double wall very high. In the middle of the whole is that very antient and very ſtrong tower, encloſed with four others, which, in the opinion of ſome, was built by Julius Cæſar. Upon entering the tower, we were obliged to quit our ſwords at the gate, and deliver them to the guard. When we were introduced, we were ſhewn above a hundred pieces of arras belonging to the crown, made of gold, ſilver, and ſilk; ſeveral ſaddles covered with velvet of different colours; an immenſe quantity of bed-furniture, ſuch as canopies, and the like, ſome of them moſt richly ornamented with pearl; ſome royal dreſſes, ſo extremely magnificent, as to raiſe any one's admiration at the ſums they muſt have coſt. We were next led into the armoury, in which are theſe particularities: ſpears, out of which you may ſhoot; ſhields, that will give fire four times; a great many rich halberds, commonly called partuiſans, with which the guard defend the royal perſon in battle; ſome lances, covered with red and green velvet, and the body-armour of

Henry VIII.; many, and very beautiful arms, as well for men, as for horſes in horſe-fights; the lance of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, three ſpans thick; two pieces of cannon, the one fires three, the other ſeven balls at a time; two others made of wood, which the Engliſh had at the ſiege of Boulogne, in France. And by this ſtratagem, without which they could not have ſucceeded, they ſtruck a terror into the inhabitants, as at the appearance of artillery, and the town was ſurrendered upon articles; nineteen cannon, of a thicker make than ordinary, and in a room apart; thirty-ſix of a ſmaller; other cannon for chain-ſhot; and balls proper to bring down maſts of ſhips. Croſs-bows, bows and arrows, of which to this day the Engliſh make great uſe in their exerciſes: but who can relate all that is to be ſeen here? Eight or nine men, employed by the year, are ſcarce ſufficient to keep all the arms bright.

The mint for coining money is in the tower.

N. B. It is to be noted, that when any of the nobility are ſent hither, on the charge of high crimes, puniſhable with death, ſuch as treaſon, &c. they ſeldom or never recover their liberty. Here was beheaded Anna Bolen, wife of king Henry VIII. and lies buried in the chapel, but without any inſcription: and queen Elizabeth was kept priſoner here by her ſiſter queen Mary, at whoſe death ſhe was enlarged, and by right called to the throne.

On coming out of the tower, we were led to a ſmall houſe cloſe by, where are kept variety of creatures, viz. three lioneſſes, one lion of great ſize, called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign; a tyger; a lynx; a wolf exceſſively old; this is a very ſcarce animal in England, ſo that their ſheep and cattle ſtray about in great numbers, free from any danger, though without any body to keep them; there is beſides, a porcupine, and an eagle. All theſe creatures are kept in a remote place, fitted up for the purpoſe with wooden lattices at the queen's expence.

Near to this tower, is a large open ſpace: on the higheſt part of it is erected a wooden ſcaffold, for the execution of noble criminals; upon which they ſay, three princes of England, the laſt of their families, have been beheaded for high treaſon; on the bank of the Thames cloſe by, are a great many cannon, ſuch chiefly as are uſed at ſea.

The next thing worthy of note, is the Royal Exchange, ſo named by queen Elizabeth, built by Sir Thomas Greſham, citizen, for public ornament, and the convenience of merchants. It has a great effect, whether you conſider the ſtatelineſs of the building, the aſſemblage of different nations, or the quantities of merchandiſe. I ſhall ſay nothing of the hall belonging to the Hans ſociety; or of the conveyance of water to all parts of the town by ſubterraneous pipes, nor the beautiful conduits

and ciſterns for the reception of it; nor of the riſing of water out of the Thames by a wheel, invented a few years ſince by a German.

Bridewell, at preſent the houſe of correction: it was built in ſix weeks for the reception of the emperor Charles V.

A Hall, built by a cobler, and beſtowed on the city, where are expoſed to ſale three times in a week, corn, wool, cloth, fruits, and the like.

Without the city are ſome Theatres, where Engliſh actors repreſent almoſt every day tragedies and comedies to very numerous audiences; theſe are concluded with excellent muſic, variety of dances, and the exceſſive applauſe of thoſe that are preſent.

Not far from one of theſe theatres, which are all built of wood, lies the royal barge, cloſe to the river; it has two ſplendid cabins, beautifully ornamented with glaſs windows, painting and gilding; it is kept upon dry ground, and ſheltered from the weather.

There is ſtill another place, built in the form of a theatre, which ſerves for the baiting of bulls and bears; they are faſtened behind, and then worried by great Engliſh bull-dogs, but not without great riſque to the dogs, from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other; and it ſometimes hap-

pens they are killed upon the ſpot; freſh ones are immediately ſupplied in the places of thoſe that are wounded, or tired. To this entertainment, there often follows that of whipping a blinded bear, which is performed by five or ſix men, ſtanding circularly with whips, which they exerciſe upon him without any mercy, as he cannot eſcape from them becauſe of his chain; he defends himſelf with all his force and ſkill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands, and breaking them. At theſe ſpectacles, and every where elſe, the Engliſh are conſtantly ſmoaking tobacco; and in this manner; they have pipes on purpoſe made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, ſo dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the ſmoak into their mouths, which they puff out again, through their noſtrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In theſe theatres, fruits, ſuch as apples, pears and nuts, according to the ſeaſon, are carried about to be ſold, as well as ale and wine.

There are fifteen colleges, within and without the city, nobly built, with beautiful gardens adjoining. Of theſe the three principal are:

I. The Temple, inhabited formerly by the Knights Templars: it ſeems to have taken its name from the old temple, or church, which has a round

tower added to it, under which lie buried thoſe kings of Denmark, that reigned in England.

II. Gray's Inn. And,

III. Lincoln's Inn.

In theſe colleges numbers of the young nobility, gentry, and others, are educated, and chiefly in the ſtudy of phyſic, for very few apply themſelves to that of the law: they are allowed a very good table, and ſilver cups to drink out of. Once a perſon of diſtinction, who could not help being ſurpriſed at the great number of cups, ſaid, "He "ſhould have thought it more ſuitable to the life of "ſtudents, if they had uſed rather glaſs, or ear-"then-ware, than ſilver." The college anſwered, "They were ready to make him a preſent of all "their plate, provided he would undertake to ſupply "them with all the glaſs, and earthen-ware, they "ſhould have a demand for; ſince it was very "likely he would find the expence, from conſtant "breaking, exceed the value of the ſilver."

The ſtreets in this city are very handſome and clean; but that which is named from the goldſmiths who inhabit it, ſurpaſſes all the reſt: there is in it a gilt tower, with a fountain that plays. Near it, on the farther ſide, is a handſome houſe, built by a goldſmith, and preſented by him to the city. There are beſides to be ſeen in this ſtreet, as in all others

where there are goldſmiths' ſhops, all ſorts of gold and ſilver veſſels expoſed to ſale; as well as ancient and modern medals, in ſuch quantities as muſt ſurprize a man the firſt time he ſees and conſiders them.

Fitz-Stevens, a writer of Engliſh hiſtory, reckoned in his time in London, one hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſh churches, and thirteen belonging to convents: he mentions beſides, that upon a review there of men able to bear arms, the people brought into the field under their colours, forty thouſand foot, and twenty thouſand horſe. Vide Cambden's Britan. Middleſex.

The beſt oyſters are ſold here in great quantities.

Every body knows that Engliſh cloth is much approved of, for the goodneſs of the materials, and imported into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe.

We were ſhewn, at the houſe of Leonard Smith, a taylor, a moſt perfect looking-glaſs, ornamented with gold, pearl, ſilver, and velvet, ſo richly as to be eſtimated at five hundred ecus du ſoleil. We ſaw at the ſame place the hippocamp and eagle ſtone, both very curious and rare.

And thus much of LONDON.

Upon taking the air down the river, the firſt thing that ſtruck us, was the ſhip of that noble pirate, ſir Francis Drake, in which he is ſaid to have ſurrounded this globe of earth. On the left hand lies Ratcliffe, a conſiderable ſuburb: on the oppoſite ſhore is fixed a long pole with rams-horns upon it, the intention of which was vulgarly ſaid to be, a reflection upon wilful and contented cuckolds.

We arrived next at the royal palace of Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the preſent queen, was born, and here ſhe generally reſides; particularly in ſummer, for the delightfulneſs of its ſituation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the lord chamberlain, into the preſence-chamber, hung with rich tapeſtry, and the floor after the Engliſh faſhion, ſtrewed with * hay, through which the queen commonly paſſes in her way to chapel: at the door ſtood a gentleman dreſſed in velvet, with a gold chain, whoſe office was to introduce to the queen any perſon of diſtinction, that came to wait on her: it was Sunday, when there is uſually the greateſt attendance of nobility. In the ſame hall were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, a great number of counſellors of ſtate, of-

* He probably means ruſhes.

ficers of the crown, and gentlemen, who waited the queen's coming out; which ſhe did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner:

Firſt went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dreſſed and bareheaded; next came the chancellor, bearing the ſeals in a red-ſilk purſe, between two; one of which carried the royal ſcepter, the other the ſword of ſtate, in a red ſcabbard, ſtudded with golden fleurs de lis, the point upwards: next came the queen, in the ſixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majeſtic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes ſmall, yet black and pleaſant; her noſe a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black; (a defect the Engliſh ſeem ſubject to, from their too great uſe of ſugar) ſhe had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; ſhe wore falſe hair, and that red; upon her head ſhe had a ſmall crown, reported to be made of ſome of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table *: her boſom was uncovered, as all the Engliſh ladies have it, till they marry; and ſhe had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were ſmall, her fingers long, and her ſtature neither tall nor low; her air was ſtately, her manner of ſpeaking mild and obliging. That day ſhe was dreſſed in white ſilk, bordered with pearls of the ſize of beans, and over it a mantle of

* At this diſtance of time, it is difficult to ſay what this was.

black ſilk, ſhot with ſilver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioneſs; inſtead of a chain, ſhe had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As ſhe went along in all this ſtate and magnificence, ſhe ſpoke very graciouſly, firſt to one, then to another, whether foreign miniſters, or thoſe who attended for different reaſons, in Engliſh, French, and Italian; for, beſides being well ſkilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, ſhe is miſtreſs of Spaniſh, Scotch and Dutch: whoever ſpeaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then ſhe raiſes ſome with her hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to preſent to her; and ſhe, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiſs, ſparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour: whereever ſhe turned her face, as ſhe was going along, every body fell down on * their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handſome and well ſhaped, and for the moſt part dreſſed in white; ſhe was guarded on each ſide by the gentlemen penſioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the antichapel next the hall where we were, petitions were preſented to her, and ſhe re-

* Her father had been treated with the ſame deference. It is mentioned by Fox in his acts and monuments, that when the lord chancellor went to apprehend queen Catherine Parr, he ſpoke to the king on his knees.

King James I. ſuffered his courtiers to omit it.

BACON's Papers, Vol. II. p. 516.

ceived them moſt graciouſly, which occaſioned the acclamation of, LONG LIVE QUEEN ELIZABETH! ſhe anſwered it with, I THANK YOU MY GOOD PEOPLE. In the chapel was excellent muſic; as ſoon as it, and the ſervice was over, which ſcarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the ſame ſtate and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while ſhe was ſtill at prayers, we ſaw her table ſet out with the following ſolemnity:

A gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table-cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmoſt veneration, he ſpread upon the table, and after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a ſalt-ſeller, a plate and bread; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the ſame ceremonies performed by the firſt. At laſt came an unmarried lady (we were told ſhe was a counteſs) and along with her a married one, bearing a taſting-knife; the former was dreſſed in white ſilk, who, when ſhe had proſtrated herſelf three times in the moſt graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and ſalt, with as much awe, as if the queen had been preſent: when they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guards entered, bareheaded, clothed in ſcarlet, with a golden roſe upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a courſe of twenty-

four diſhes, ſerved in plate, moſt of it gilt; theſe diſhes were received by a gentleman in the ſame order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady-taſter gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat, of the particular diſh he had brought for fear of any poiſon. During the time that this guard, which conſiſts of the talleſt and ſtouteſt men that can be found in all England, being carefully ſelected for this ſervice, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular ſolemnity, lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after ſhe had choſen for herſelf, the reſt goes to the ladies of the court.

The queen dines and ſups alone with very few attendants; and it is very ſeldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the interceſſion of ſomebody in power.

Near this palace is the queen's park, ſtocked with deer: ſuch parks are common throughout England, belonging to thoſe that are diſtinguiſhed either for their rank or riches. In the middle of this is an old ſquare tower, called Mirefleur, ſuppoſed to be that mentioned in the romance of Amadis de Gaul; and joining to it a plain, where knights and other

gentlemen uſe to meet, at ſet times and holidays, to exerciſe on horſeback.

We left London in a coach, in order to ſee the remarkable places in its neighbourhood.

The firſt was Theobalds, belonging to lord Burleigh the treaſurer: in the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England; from this place one goes into the garden, encompaſſed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have the pleaſure of going in a boat, and rowing between the ſhrubs; here are great variety of trees and plants; labyrinths made with a great deal of labour; a jet d'eau, with its baſon of white marble; and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden. After ſeeing theſe, we were led by the gardener into the ſummer-houſe, in the lower part of which, built ſemicircularly, are the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touchſtone; the upper part of it is ſet round with ciſterns of lead, into which the water is conveyed through pipes, ſo that fiſh may be kept in them, and in ſummer time they are very convenient for bathing; in another room for entertainment very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was an oval table of red marble. We were not admitted to ſee the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to ſhew it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their lord *.

* Lord treaſurer Burleigh died Auguſt 4, 1598

Hodſdon, a village.

Ware, a market town.

Puckeridge, a village; this was the firſt place where we obſerved that the beds at inns were made by the waiters.

Camboritum, Cantabrigium, and Cantabrigia, now called Cambridge, a celebrated town, ſo named from the river Cam, which after waſhing the weſtern ſide, playing through iſlands, turns to the eaſt, and divides the town into two parts, which are joined by a bridge; whence its modern name: formerly it had the Saxon one of Grantbridge. Beyond this bridge is an antient and large caſtle, ſaid to be built by the Danes: on this ſide, where far the greater part of the town ſtands, all is ſplendid; the ſtreets fine, the churches numerous, and thoſe ſeats of the Muſes, the colleges, moſt beautiful; in theſe a great number of learned men are ſupported, and the ſtudies of all polite ſciences and languages flouriſh.

I think proper to mention ſome few things about the foundation of this Univerſity, and its colleges. Cantaber, a Spaniard, is thought to have firſt inſtituted this academy, 375 years before Chriſt; and Sebert king of the Eaſt-Angles, to have reſtored it, A. D. 630. It was afterwards ſubverted in the confuſion under the Danes, and lay long neglected;

till upon the Norman conqueſt every thing began to brighten up again: from that time, inns and halls for the convenient lodging of ſtudents began to be built, but without any revenues annexed to them.

The firſt college, called Peter-Houſe, was built and endowed by Hugh Balſam, biſhop of Ely, A. D. 1280; and in imitation of him, Richard Badew, with the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth Burk, counteſs of Clare and Ulſter, founded Clare Hall, in 1326; Mary de St. Paul counteſs of Pembroke, Pembroke Hall, in 1343; the Monks of Corpus Chriſti, the college of the ſame name, though it has beſides that of Bennet; John Craudene, Trinity Hall, 1354; Edmond Gonville in 1348, and John Caius, a phyſician in our times, Gonville and Caius college; king Henry VI. King's College, in 1441; adding to it a chapel, that may juſtly claim a place among the moſt beautiful buildings in the world; on its right ſide is a fine library, where we ſaw the Book of Pſalms in manuſcript upon parchment, four ſpans in length, and three broad, taken from the Spaniards at the ſiege of Cadiz, and thence brought into England with other rich ſpoils. Margaret of Anjou, his wife, founded Queen's College, 1448, at the ſame time that John Alcock, biſhop of Ely, built Jeſus College; Robert Woodlarke, Catherine Hall; Margaret of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII. Chriſt's and St. John's Colleges, about 1506; Thomas Audley, chancellor of England, Magdalen College, much increaſed ſince

both in buildings and revenue by Chriſtopher Wray, lord chief juſtice; and the moſt potent king Henry VIII. erected Trinity College for religion and polite letters; in its chapel is the tomb of Dr. Whitacre, with an inſcription in gold letters upon marble; Emanuel College built in our own times by the moſt honourable and prudent Sir Walter Mildmay, one of her majeſty's privy council: and laſtly, Sidney College, now firſt building by the executors of the lady * Frances Sidney, counteſs of Suſſex.

We muſt note here, that there is a certain ſect in England, called Puritans: theſe, according to the doctrine of the church of Geneva, reject all ceremonies antiently held, and admit of neither organs nor tombs in their places of worſhip, and entirely abhor all difference in rank among church-men, ſuch as biſhops, deans, &c. they were firſt named Puritans by the Jeſuit Sandys. They do not live ſeparate, but mix with thoſe of the church of England in the colleges.

Potton, a village.

Ampthill, a town; here we ſaw immenſe numbers of rabbits, which are reckoned as good as hares, and are very well taſted.

* She was the daughter, ſiſter and aunt, of thoſe eminent knights, Sir William, Sir Henry, and Sir Philip Sidney.

We paſſed through the towns of Woburn, Leighton, Aileſbury, and Wheatley.

Oxonium, Oxford, the famed Athens of England; that glorious ſeminary of learning and wiſdom, whence religion, politeneſs, and letters, are abundantly diſperſed into all parts of the kingdom: the town is remarkably fine, whether you conſider the elegance of its private buildings, the magnificence of its public ones, or the beauty and wholeſomeneſs of its ſituation; which is on a plain, encompaſſed in ſuch a manner with hills ſhaded with wood, as to be ſheltered on the one hand from the ſickly ſouth, and on the other from the bluſtering weſt, but open to the eaſt that blows ſerene weather, and to the north the preventer of corruption; from which, in the opinion of ſome, it formerly obtained the appellation of Belloſitum. This town is watered by two rivers, the Cherwell, and the Iſis, vulgarly called the Ouſe; and though theſe ſtreams join in the ſame channel, yet the Iſis runs more entire, and with more rapidity towards the ſouth, retaining its name, till it meets the Thame, which it ſeems long to have ſought, at Wallingford; thence called by the compound name of Thames, it flows the prince of all Britiſh rivers; of whom we may juſtly ſay, as the antients did of the Euphrates, that it both ſows and waters England.

The colleges in this famous Univerſity are as follow:

In the reign of Henry III. Walter Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, removed the college he had founded in Surrey, 1274, to Oxford, enriched it, and named it Merton College; and ſoon after William archdeacon of Durham, reſtored with additions that building of Alfred's, now called Univerſity College; in the reign of Edward I. John Baliol, king of Scotland, or, as ſome will have it, his parents, founded Baliol College; in the reign of Edward II. Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, founded Exeter College, and Hart Hall: and, in imitation of him, the king, King's College, commonly called Oriel; and St. Mary's Hall; next Philippa, wife of Edward III. built Queen's College; and Simon Iſlip archbiſhop of Canterbury, Canterbury College; William Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, raiſed that magnificent ſtructure, called New College; Magdalen College was built by William Wainflet, biſhop of Wincheſter, a noble edifice, finely ſituated, and delightful for its walks: at the ſame time Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, that great encourager of learning, built the divinity ſchool very ſplendidly, and over it a library, to which he gave an hundred and twenty-nine very choice books, purchaſed at a great price from Italy, but the public has long ſince been robbed of the uſe of them by the avarice of particulars: Lincoln College; All-Souls College; St. Bernard's College; Brazen-Noſe College, founded by William Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry VII. its revenues were augmented by Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's, London;

upon the gate of this college is fixed a noſe of braſs: Corpus Chriſti College built by Richard Fox biſhop of Wincheſter: under his picture in the college chapel are lines importing that it is the exact repreſentation of his perſon and dreſs.

Chriſt's Church, the largeſt and moſt elegant of them all, was begun on the ground of St. Frideſwide's Monaſtery, by Thomas Wolſey, cardinal of York; to which Henry VIII. joined Canterbury College, ſettled great revenues upon it, and named it Chriſt's Church: the ſame great prince, out of his own treaſury, to the dignity of the town, and ornament of the univerſity, made the one a biſhoprick, and inſtituted profeſſorſhips in the other.

Jeſus College, built by Hugh Price Doctor of Laws.

That fine edifice, the public ſchools, was entirly raiſed by queen Mary, and adorned with various inſcriptions.

Thus far of the colleges and halls, which for the beauty of their buildings, their rich endowments, and copious libraries, excell all the academies in the chriſtian world. We ſhall add a little of the academies themſelves, and thoſe that inhabit them.

Theſe ſtudents lead a life almoſt monaſtic; for as the Monks had nothing in the world to do, but when

they had ſaid their prayers at ſtated hours, to employ themſelves in inſtructive ſtudies, no more have theſe. They are divided into three tables: the firſt is called the fellows table, to which are admitted earls, barons, gentlemen, doctors, and maſters of arts, but very few of the latter; this is more plentifully and expenſively ſerved than the others: the ſecond is for maſters of arts, bachelors, ſome gentlemen, and eminent citizens: the third for people of low condition. While the reſt are at dinner or ſupper in a great hall, where they are all aſſembled, one of the ſtudents reads aloud the bible, which is placed on a deſk in the middle of the hall, and this office every one of them takes upon himſelf in his turn; as ſoon as grace is ſaid after each meal, every one is a liberty, either to retire to his own chambers, or to walk in the college garden, there being none that has not a delightful one. Their habit is almoſt the ſame as that of the jeſuits, their gowns reaching down to their ankles, ſometimes lined with fur; they wear ſquare caps; the doctors, maſters of arts, and profeſſors, have another kind of gown that diſtinguiſhes them: every ſtudent of any conſiderable ſtanding has a key to the college library, for no college is without one.

In an out part of the town are the remains of a pretty large fortification, but quite in ruins. We were entertained at ſupper with an excellent concert, compoſed of variety of inſtruments.

The next day we went as far as the royal palace of Woodſtock, where king Ethelred formerly held a parliament, and enacted certain laws. This palace abounding in magnificence was built by Henry I. to which he joined a very large park, encloſed with a wall, according to John Roſſe the firſt park in England. In this very palace the preſent reigning queen Elizabeth, before ſhe was confined to the tower, was kept priſoner by her ſiſter Mary; while ſhe was detained here in the utmoſt peril of her life, ſhe wrote with a piece of charcoal the following verſes, compoſed by herſelf, upon a window ſhutter:

O Fortune! how thy reſtleſs wavering ſtate
Hath fraught with cares my troubled wit!
Witneſs this preſent priſon whither fate
Hath born me, and the joys I quit.
Thou cauſedeſt the guilty to be looſed
From bands, wherewith are innocents encloſed;
Cauſing the guiltleſs to be ſtrait reſerved,
And freeing thoſe that death had well deſerved:
But by her envy can be nothing wrought,
So God ſend to my foes all they have thought.

ELIZABETH PRISONER.

A. D. M.D.LV.

Not far from this palace are to be ſeen near a ſpring of the brighteſt water the ruins of the habitation of Roſamond Clifford, whoſe exquiſite beauty ſo entirely captivated the heart of King Henry II.

that he loſt the thought of all other women; ſhe is ſaid to have been poiſoned at laſt by the queen. All that remains of her tomb of ſtone, the letters of which are almoſt worn out, is the following:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *Adorent,*
Utque tibi detur requies Roſamunda precamur.

The rhiming epitaph following, was probably the performance of ſome monk:

Hic jacet in tumbâ Roſamundi non Roſamunda,
Non redolet ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

Returning from hence to Oxford, after dinner we proceeded on our journey, and paſſed through Ewhelme, a royal palace, in which ſome alms-people are ſupported by an allowance from the crown.

Nettlebed, a village.

We went through the little town of Henley; from hence the Chiltern hills bear north in a continued ridge, and divide the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.

We paſſed Maidenhead.

Windſor, a royal caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been begun by king Arthur, its buildings much increaſed

by Edward III. The ſituation is entirely worthy of being a royal reſidence, a more beautiful being ſcarce to be found: for, from the brow of a gentle riſing, it enjoys the proſpect of an even and green country; its front commands a valley extended every way, and chequered with arable lands and paſturage, clothed up and down with groves, and watered by that gentleſt of rivers the Thames; behind riſe ſeveral hills, but neither ſteep, nor very high, crowned with woods, and ſeeming deſigned by Nature herſelf for the purpoſe of hunting.

The kings of England, invited by the deliciouſneſs of the place, very often retire hither; and here was born the conqueror of France, the glorious king Edward III., who built the Caſtle new from the ground, and thoroughly fortified it with trenches, and towers of ſquare ſtone, and having ſoon after ſubdued in battle John king of France, and David king of Scotland, he detained them both priſoners here at the ſame time. This Caſtle, beſides being the royal palace, and having ſome magnificent tombs of the kings of England, is famous for the ceremonies belonging to the Knights of the Garter: this Order was inſtituted by Edward III., the ſame who triumphed ſo illuſtriouſly over John king of France. The Knights of the Garter are ſtrictly choſen for their military virtues, and antiquity of family: They are bound by ſolemn oath and vow to mutual and perpetual friendſhip among themſelves, and to the not avoiding any danger whatever,

or even death itſelf, to ſupport, by their joint endeavours, the honour of the Society: they are ſtiled, Companions of the Garter, from their wearing below the left knee a purple garter, inſcribed in letters of gold, with HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, i. e. *Evil to him that evil thinks.* This they wear upon the left leg, in memory of one which happening to untie, was let fall by a great lady, paſſionately beloved by Edward, while ſhe was dancing, and was immediately ſnatched up by the king; who, to do honour to the lady, not out of any trifling galantry, but with a moſt ſerious and honourable purpoſe, dedicated it to the legs of the moſt diſtinguiſhed nobility. The ceremonies of this Society are celebrated every year at Windſor on St. George's day, the tutelar Saint of the Order, the king preſiding; and the cuſtom is, that the Knights Companions ſhould hang up their helmet and ſhield, with their arms blazoned on it, in ſome conſpicuous part of the church.

There are three principal and very large courts in Windſor Caſtle, which give great pleaſure to the beholders: the firſt is encloſed with moſt elegant buildings of white ſtone, flat roofed, and covered with lead; here the Knights of the Garter are lodged; in the middle is a detached houſe, remarkable for its high tower, which the governor inhabits. In this is the public kitchen, well furniſhed with proper utenſils, beſides a ſpacious dining-room, where all the poor Knights eat at the ſame table, for

into this Society of the Garter, the king and ſovereign elects, at his own choice, certain perſons, who muſt be gentlemen of three deſcents, and ſuch as, for their age and the ſtraitneſs of their fortunes, are fitter for ſaying their prayers than for the ſervice of war; to each of them is aſſigned a penſion of eighteen pounds per annum and clothes: the chief inſtitution of ſo magnificent a foundation is, that they ſhould ſay their daily prayers to God for the king's ſafety, and the happy adminiſtration of the kingdom, to which purpoſe they attend the ſervice, meeting twice every day at chapel. The left ſide of this court is ornamented by a moſt magnificent chapel of one hundred and thirty-four paces in length, and ſixteen in breadth; in this are eighteen ſeats fitted up in the time of Edward III. for an equal number of Knights: this venerable building is decorated with the noble monuments of Edward IV., Henry VI., and VIII., and of his wife queen Jane. It receives from royal liberality the annual income of two thouſand pounds, and that ſtill much increaſed by the munificence of Edward III. and Henry VII. The greateſt princes in Chriſtendom have taken it for the higheſt honour to be admitted into the Order of the Garter; and ſince its firſt inſtitution about twenty kings, beſides thoſe of England, who are the ſovereigns of it, not to mention dukes and perſons of the greateſt figure, have been of it. It conſiſts of twenty-ſix Companions.

In the inward choir of the chapel are hung up

Aaa

THOMAS WOLSEY.

Bp of Lincoln 15. 13. Abp. of York 15. 14...
Cardinal 15 15. Lord Chancellor. 1516. Ob 1530...
at. 59...

ſixteen coats of arms, ſwords, and banners; among which are thoſe of Charles V. and Rodolphus II., Emperors; of Philip of Spain; Henry III. of France; Frederic II. of Denmark, &c.; of Caſimir Count Palatine of the Rhine; and other Chriſtian princes who have been choſen into this Order.

In the back choir, or additional chapel, are ſhewn preparations made by Cardinal Wolſey, who was afterwards capitally puniſhed *, for his own tomb; conſiſting of eight large brazen columns placed round it, and nearer the tomb four others in the ſhape of candleſticks; the tomb itſelf is of white and black marble; all which are reſerved, according to report, for the funeral of queen Elizabeth; the expences already made for that purpoſe are eſtimated at upwards of 60,000l. In the ſame chapel is the ſurcoat † of Edward III., and the tomb of Edward Fines Earl of Lincoln, Baron Clinton and Say, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and formerly Lord High Admiral of England.

The ſecond Court of Windſor Caſtle ſtands upon higher ground, and is encloſed with walls of great

* This was a ſtrange blunder to be made ſo near the time, about ſo remarkable a perſon, unleſs he concluded that whoever diſpleaſed Henry VIII. was of courſe put to death.

† This is a miſtake; it was the ſurcoat of Edward IV. enriched with rubies, and was preſerved here till the civil war.

ſtrength, and beautified with fine buildings and a Tower; it was an antient caſtle, of which old annals ſpeak in this manner: king Edward, A. D. 1359, began a new building in that part of the Caſtle of Windſor where he was born; for which reaſon he took care it ſhould be decorated with larger and finer edifices than the reſt. In this part were kept priſoners John king of France, and David king of Scots, over whom Edward triumphed at one and the ſame time: it was by their advice, ſtruck with the advantage of its ſituation, and with the ſums paid for their ranſom, that by degrees this Caſtle ſtretched to ſuch magnificence, as to appear no longer a fortreſs, but a town of proper extent, and inexpugnable to any human force; this particular part of the Caſtle was built at the ſole expence of the king of Scotland, except one tower, which, from its having been erected by the Biſhop of Wincheſter, Prelate of the Order, is called Wincheſter Tower*; there are a hundred ſteps to it, ſo ingeniouſly contrived that horſes can eaſily aſcend them; it is an hundred and fifty paces in circuit; within it are preſerved all manner of arms neceſſary for the defence of the place.

The third court is much the largeſt of any, built at the expence of the captive king of France; as it ſtands higher, ſo it greatly excels the two former in ſplendor and elegance; it has one hundred and

* This is confounded with the round tower.

forty-eight paces in length, and ninety-ſeven in breadth; in the middle of it is a fountain of very clear water, brought under ground, at an exceſſive expence, from the diſtance of four miles. Towards the eaſt are magnificent apartments deſtined for the royal houſehold; towards the weſt is a tennis-court for the amuſement of the court; on the north ſide are the royal apartments, conſiſting of magnificent chambers, halls, and bathing-rooms *, and a private chapel, the roof of which is embelliſhed with golden roſes and fleurs de lis: in this, too, is that very large banqueting-room, ſeventy-eight paces long, and thirty wide, in which the Knights of the Garter annually celebrate the memory of their tutelar ſaint, St. George, with a ſolemn and moſt pompous ſervice.

From hence runs a walk of incredible beauty, three hundred and eighty paces in length, ſet round on every ſide with ſupporters of wood, which ſuſtain a balcony, from whence the nobility and perſons of diſtinction can take the pleaſure of ſeeing hunting and hawking in a lawn of ſufficient ſpace; for the fields and meadows, clad with variety of plants and flowers, ſwell gradually into hills of perpetual verdure quite up to the caſtle, and at bottom ſtretch out in an extended plain, that ſtrikes the beholders with delight.

* It is not clear what the author means by *hypocauſtis*; I have tranſlated it bathing-rooms; it might mean only chambers with ſtoves.

Beſides what has been already mentioned, there are worthy of notice here two bathing-rooms, cieled and wainſcoted with looking-glaſs; the chamber in which Henry VI. was born; queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber, where is a table of red marble with white ſtreaks; a gallery every where ornamented with emblems and figures; a chamber in which are the royal beds of Henry VII. and his queen, of Edward VI., of Henry VIII., and of Anne Bullen, all of them eleven feet ſquare, and covered with quilts ſhining with gold and ſilver; queen Elizabeth's bed, with curious coverings of embroidery, but not quite ſo long or large as the others; a piece of tapeſtry, in which is repreſented Clovis, king of France, with an angel preſenting to him the fleurs de lis, to be born in his arms; for before his time the kings of France bore three toads in their ſhield, inſtead of which they afterwards placed three fleurs de lis on a blue field; this antique tapeſtry is ſaid to have been taken from a king of France, while the Engliſh were maſters there. We were ſhewn here, among other things, the horn of a unicorn, of above eight ſpans and a half in length, valued at above 10,000l.; the bird of paradiſe, three ſpans long, three fingers broad, having a blue bill of the length of half an inch, the upper part of its head yellow, the nether part of a * * * * colour*; a little lower from either ſide of its throat ſtick out

* The original is *optici;* it is impoſſible to gueſs what colour he meant.

ſome rediſh feathers, as well as from its back and the reſt of its body; its wings of a yellow colour are twice as long as the bird itſelf; from its back grow out lengthways two fibres or nerves, bigger at their ends, but like a pretty ſtrong thread, of a leaden colour, inclining to black, with which, as it has no feet, it is ſaid to faſten itſelf to trees, when it wants to reſt; a cuſhion moſt curiouſly wrought by queen Elizabeth's own hands.

In the precincts of Windſor, on the other ſide the Thames, both whoſe banks are joined by a bridge of wood, is ETON, a well-built College, and famous ſchool for polite letters, founded by Henry VI.; where, beſides a maſter, eight fellows and chanters, ſixty boys are maintained gratis. They are taught grammar, and remain in the ſchool till, upon trial made of their genius and progreſs in ſtudy, they are ſent to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

As we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet ſome country people *celebrating their harveſt-home;* their laſt load of corn they crown with flowers, having beſides an image richly dreſſed, by which, perhaps, they would ſignify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid ſervants, riding through the ſtreets in the cart, ſhout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn. The farmers here do not bind up their corn in ſheaves, as they do with us, but directly as

they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

We went through the town of Staines.

Hampton-Court, a royal palace, magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolſey in oſtentation of his wealth, where he encloſed five very ample courts, conſiſting of noble edifices in very beautiful work. Over the gate in the ſecond area is the queen's device, a golden Roſe, with this motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT: on the inward ſide of this gate are the effigies of the twelve Roman emperors in plaiſter. The chief area is paved with ſquare ſtone; in its center is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a ſtatue of Juſtice, ſupported by columns of black and white marble. The chapel of this palace is moſt ſplendid, in which the queen's cloſet is quite tranſparent, having its window of chryſtal. We were led into two chambers, called the preſence, or chambers of audience, which ſhone with tapeſtry of gold and ſilver and ſilk of different colours: under the canopy of ſtate are theſe words embroidered in pearl, *Vivat Henricus Octavus*. Here is beſides a ſmall chapel richly hung with tapeſtry, where the queen performs her devotions. In her bed-chamber the bed was covered with very coſtly coverlids of ſilk: at no great diſtance from this room we were ſhewn a bed, the teaſter of which

was worked by Anne Bullen, and preſented by her to her huſband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapeſtry of gold, ſilver, and velvet, in ſome of which were woven hiſtory pieces; in others, Turkiſh and American dreſſes, all extremely natural.

In the hall are theſe curioſities:

A very clear looking-glaſs, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaſter; a portrait of Edward VI., brother to queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion, carved in mother of pearl; the portraits of Mary queen of Scots, who was beheaded, and her daughter *; the picture of Ferdinand prince of Spain, and of Philip his ſon; that of Henry VIII., under it was placed the Bible curiouſly written upon parchment; an artificial ſphere; ſeveral muſical inſtruments; in the tapeſtry are repreſented negroes riding upon elephants. The bed in which Edward VI. is ſaid to have been born, and where his mother Jane Seymour died in child-bed; in one chamber were ſeveral exceſſively rich tapeſtries, which are hung up when the queen gives audience to foreign ambaſſadors; there were numbers of cuſhions ornamented with gold and ſilver; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine: in ſhort, all the walls

* Here are ſeveral miſtakes.

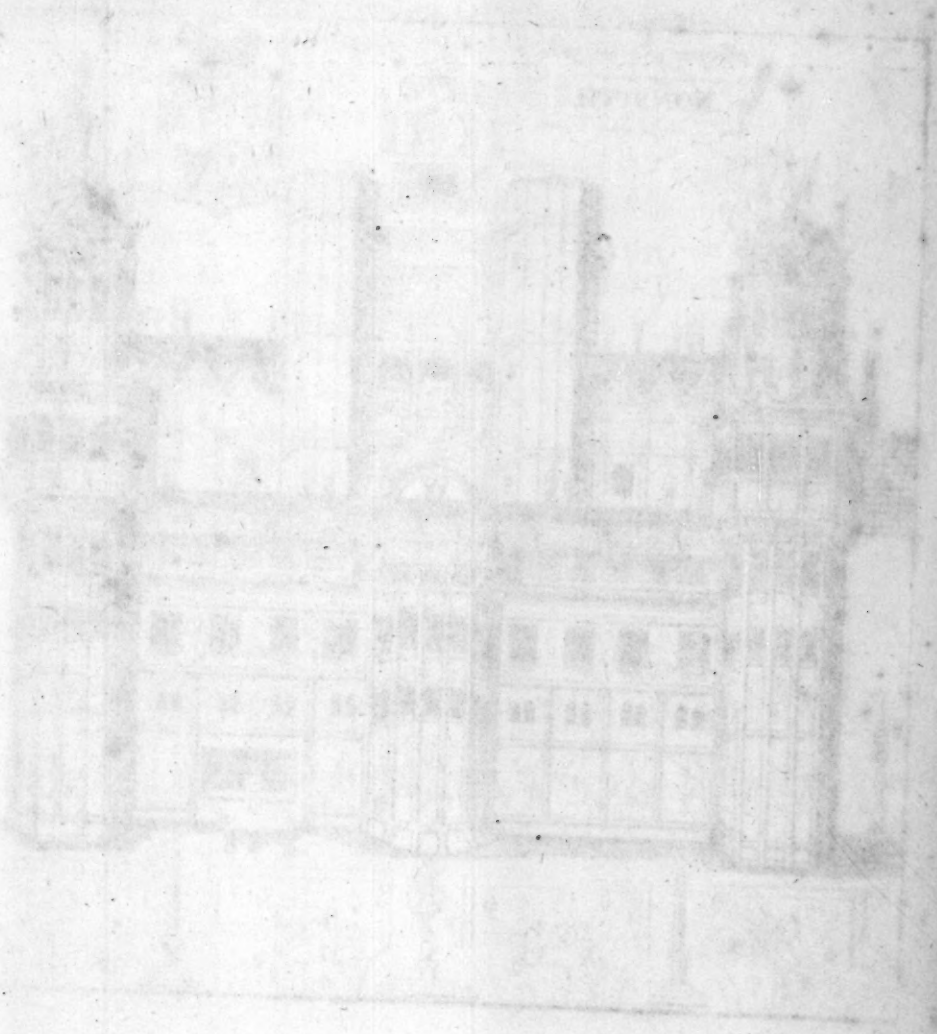
of the palace ſhine with gold and ſilver. Here is beſides a certain cabinet called Paradiſe, where beſides that every thing glitters ſo with ſilver, gold, and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a muſical inſtrument made all of glaſs, except the ſtrings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are moſt pleaſant; here we ſaw roſemary ſo planted and nailed to the walls as to cover them entirely, which is a method exceeding common in England.

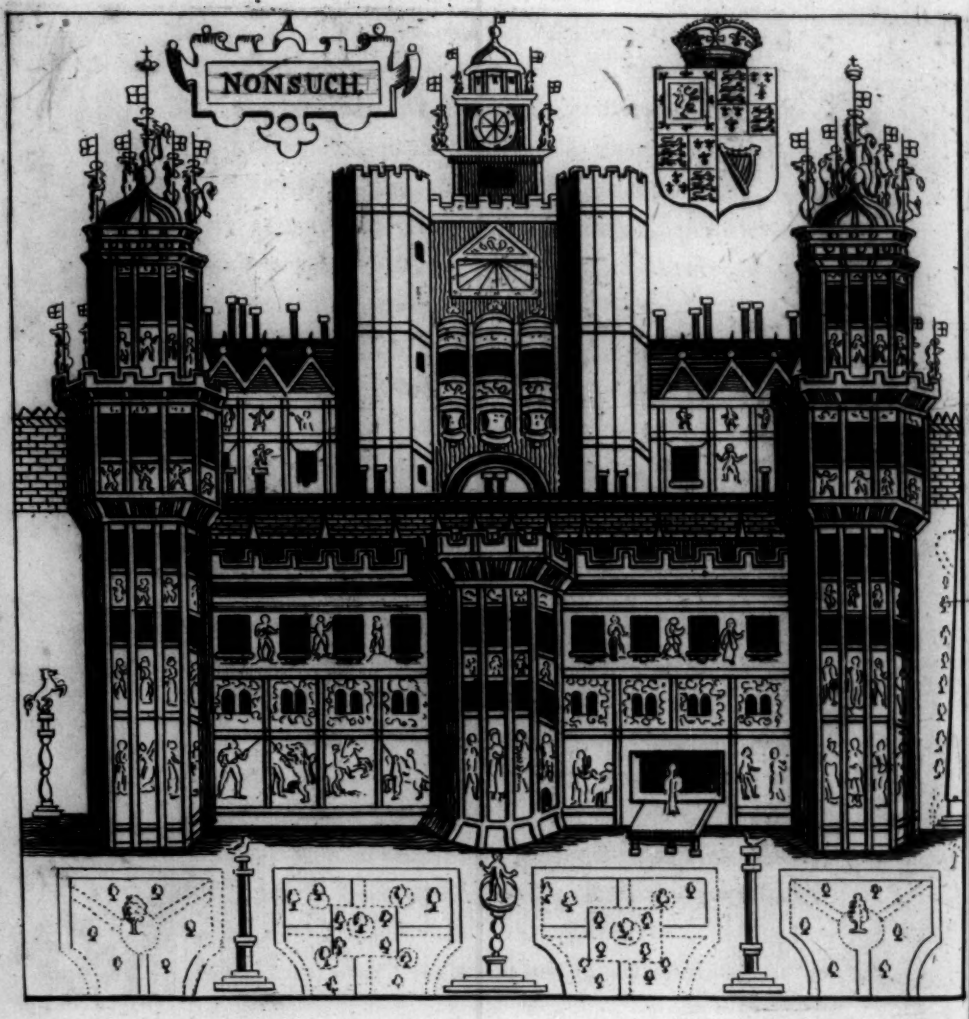
Kingſton, a market town.

Noneſuch, a royal retreat, in a place formerly called Cuddington, a very healthful ſituation, choſen by king Henry VIII. for his pleaſure and retirement, and built by him with an exceſs of magnificence and elegance, even to oſtentation: one would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work. There are every where ſo many ſtatues that ſeem to breathe ſo many miracles of conſummate art, ſo many caſts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and juſtify its name of Noneſuch, being without an equal; or as the poet ſung,

> This, which no equal has in art or fame,
> Britons deſervedly do *Noneſuch* name.

The palace itſelf is ſo encompaſſed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks




NONSUCH

ſo embrowned by trees, that it ſeems to be a place pitched upon by *Pleaſure* herſelf, to dwell in along with *Health*.

In the pleaſure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that ſpout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched ſmall birds that ſtream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a ſtag, as he was ſprinkled by the goddeſs and her nymphs, with inſcriptions.

There is beſides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which ſpirt upon all who come within their reach.

Returned from hence to London.

A

SHORT DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND.

BRITAIN, conſiſting of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, is the largeſt iſland in the world, encompaſſed by the ocean, the German and French ſeas. The largeſt and ſouthern part of it is England, ſo named from the Angli, who quitting the little territory yet called Angel in the kingdom of Denmark, took poſſeſſion here. It is governed by its own king, who owns no ſuperior but God. It is divided into thirty-nine counties, to which thirteen in Wales were added by Henry VIII., the firſt who diſtributed that principality into counties; over each of theſe, in times of danger, a lord lieutenant, nominated by the king, preſides with an unlimited power. Every year ſome gentleman, an inhabitant of the place, is appointed ſheriff; his office is to collect the public monies, to raiſe fines, or to make ſeizures, and account for it to the treaſury; to attend upon the judges, and put their ſentence in execution; to empannel the jury, who ſit upon facts, and return their verdict to the judges,

(who in England are only ſuch of the law, and not of the fact); to convey the condemned to execution, and to determine in leſſer cauſes, for the greater are tried by the judges, formerly called travelling judges, now judges of aſſize; theſe go their circuits through the counties twice every year to hear cauſes, and pronounce ſentence upon priſoners.

As to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, after the popes had aſſigned a church and pariſh to every prieſt, Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 636, began to divide England in the ſame manner into pariſhes: as it has two provinces, ſo it has two archbiſhops; the one of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England; the other of York: ſubject to theſe are twenty-five biſhops, viz. twenty-two to Canterbury, the remaining three to York.

The ſoil is fruitful, and abounds with cattle, which inclines the inhabitants rather to feeding than ploughing, ſo that near a third part of the land is left uncultivated for grazing. The climate is moſt temperate at all times, and the air never heavy, conſequently maladies are ſcarcer, and leſs phyſic is uſed there than any where elſe. There are but few rivers: though the ſoil is productive, it bears no wine; but that want is ſupplied from abroad by the beſt kinds, as of Orleans, Gaſcon, Rheniſh, and Spaniſh. The general drink is beer, which is prepared from barley, and is excellently well taſted, but ſtrong, and what ſoon fuddles. There are many

hills without one tree, or any ſpring, which produce a very ſhort and tender graſs, and ſupply plenty of food to ſheep; upon theſe wander numerous flocks, extremely white, and whether from the temperature of the air, or goodneſs of the earth, bearing ſofter and finer fleeces than thoſe of any other country: this is the true Golden Fleece, in which conſiſt the chief riches of the inhabitants, great ſums of money being brought into the iſland by merchants, chiefly for that article of trade. The dogs here are particularly good. It has mines of gold, ſilver, and tin, (of which all manner of table utenſils are made, in brightneſs equal to ſilver, and uſed all over Europe), of lead, and of iron, but not much of the latter. The horſes are ſmall but ſwift. Glaſs-houſes are in plenty here.

Of the Manners of the English.

The Engliſh are ſerious, like the Germans; lovers of ſhew, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of ſervants, who wear their maſters' arms in ſilver, faſtened to their left arms, a ridicule they deſervedly lay under. They excel in dancing and muſic, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French; they cut their hair cloſe on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either ſide; they are good ſailors, and better pirates,

cunning, treacherous, and thieviſh; above three hundred are ſaid to be hanged annually at London; beheading with them is leſs infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general ſport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring leſs bread, but more meat, which they roaſt in perfection; they put a great deal of ſugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapeſtry, even thoſe of farmers; they are often moleſted with the ſcurvy, ſaid to have firſt crept into England with the Norman conqueſt; their houſes are commonly of two ſtories, except in London, where they are of three and four, though but ſeldom of four; they are built of wood, thoſe of the richer ſort with bricks; their roofs are low, and, where the owner has money, covered with lead.

They are powerful in the field, ſucceſsful againſt their enemies, impatient of any thing like ſlavery; vaſtly fond of great noiſes that fill the ear, ſuch as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, ſo that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glaſs in their heads, to go up into ſome belfrey, and ring the bells for hours together for the ſake of exerciſe. If they ſee a foreigner very well made, or particularly handſome, they will ſay, *It is a pity he is not an* Engliſhman!

THE ILLUSTRIOUS
FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

* THOMAS Howard †, duke of Norfolk, hereditary marſhal of England: the dutchy is extinct for rebellion, the laſt duke being beheaded.

Grey †, duke of Suffolk, attainted under queen Mary.

Philip Howard, earl of Arundel in his mother's right, and of Surry by his father, ſon of the abovementioned duke of Norfolk, he himſelf condemned for high treaſon, and his titles forfeited.

Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, hereditary chamberlain of England.

Percy, earl of Northumberland, deſcended from the dukes of Brabant.

Charles Nevill †, earl of Weſtmoreland, baniſhed into Holland, and deprived of his fortunes and dignities for rebellion.

* Thoſe marked with a † are extinct, or forfeited.

Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury.

Grey, earl of Kent, has but a ſmall eſtate.

Stanley, earl of Derby, and king of Man.

Manners, earl of Rutland.

Somerſet, earl of Worceſter, deſcended from a baſtard of the Somerſet family, which itſelf is of the royal family of the Plantagenets.

Clifford, earl of Cumberland.

Ratcliff, earl of Suſſex.

Haſtings, earl of Huntingdon, of the line of York, by the mother's ſide.

Bourchier, earl of Bath.

Ambroſe Sutton †, alias Dudley, earl of Warwick, died a few years ſince childleſs.

Wriotheſly, earl of Southampton.

Ruſſel, earl of Bedford.

Herbert, earl of Pembroke.

Edward Seymour †, earl of Hertford, ſon of the

HENRY WRIOTHESLY.

3d. Earl of Southampton.

Ob. Nov.r 10.th 1624.

Charles Howard.
Earl of Nottingham.
Lord High Admiral.
Knight of the Garter &c.
born 1536 died 1624.
Publish'd May 20th 1797 by E. Jeffery Pall Mall.

duke of Somerſet, who was beheaded in the reign of Edward VI.

Robert Sutton †, or Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, brother of the earl of Warwick, died a few years ago.

Robert d'Evereux, earl of Eſſex, and of Ewe in Normandy, created hereditary marſhal of England, in 1598.

Charles Howard, of the Norfolk family, created earl of Nottingham 1597, lord high admiral of England, and privy counſellor.

Fieſnes, earl of Lincoln.

Brown, viſcount Montacute.

Howard, of the Norfolk family, viſcount Bindon.

Nevill, baron Abergavenny: this Barony is controverted.

Touchet, baron Audley.

Zouch, baron Zouch.

Peregrine Bertie, baron Willoughby of Ereſby and Brooke, governor of Berwick.

Berkley, baron Berkley, of the antient family of the kings of Denmark.

Parker, baron Morley.

Dacre †, baron Dacre of Gyllesland: this barony is vacant.

Dacre †, baron Dacre of the South: he died four years since, and the barony devolved to his daughter.

Brook, baron Cobham, warden of the cinque ports.

Stafford, baron Stafford, reduced to want; he is heir to the family of the dukes of Buckingham, who were hereditary constables of England.

Gray, baron Gray of Wilton.

Scroop, baron Scroop of Boulton.

Sutton, baron Dudley.

Stourton, baron Stourton.

Nevill †, baron Latimer, died some years since without heirs male; the title controverted.

Lumley, baron Lumley.

Blunt, baron Montjoy.

Ogle, baron Ogle.

Darcy, baron Darcy.

Parker, baron Montegle, ſon and heir of baron Morley; he has this barony in right of his mother, of the family of Stanley.

Sandys, baron Sandys.

Vaux, baron Vaux.

Windſor, baron Windſor.

Wentworth, baron Wentworth.

Borough, baron Borough, reduced to want.

Baron Mordaunt. Baron Eure.

Baron Rich. Baron Sheffield.

Baron North, privy counſellor, and treaſurer of the houſehold.

Baron Hunſdon, privy counſellor, and lord chamberlain.

Sackville, baron Buckhurſt, privy counſellor.

Thom. Cecil, baron Burleigh, ſon of the treaſurer.

Cecil, Lord Roos, grandſon of the treaſurer, yet a child: he holds the barony in right of his mother, daughter to the earl of Rutland.

Howard † of Maltravers, ſon of the earl of Arundel, not yet reſtored in blood.

Baron Cheyny †.

Baron Cromwell. Baron Wharton.

Baron Willoughby of Parham.

Baron Pagett †, in exile, attainted.

Baron Chandois. Baron St. John.

Baron Delaware: his anceſtors took the king of France priſoner.

Baron Compton, has ſquandered almoſt all his ſubſtance.

Baron Norris.

Thomas Howard, ſecond ſon of the duke of Norfolk, baron Audley of Saffronwalden, in his mother's right.

William †, third ſon of the duke of Norfolk, is neither a baron, nor yet reſtored in blood.

Thus far of NOBLE FAMILIES.

We ſet out from London in a boat, and fell down the river, leaving Greenwich, which we have ſpoken of before, on the right hand.

Barking, a town in ſight on the left.

Graveſend, a ſmall town, famous for the convenience of its port; the largeſt Dutch ſhips uſually call here. As we were to proceed farther from hence by water, we took our laſt leave here of the noble Bohemian David Strziela, and his tutor Tobias Salander, our conſtant fellow-travellers through France and England, they deſigning to return home through Holland, we on a ſecond tour into France; but it pleaſed heaven to put a ſtop to their deſign, for the worthy Strziela was ſeized with a diarrhea a few days before our departure, and, as we afterwards learned by letters from Salander, died in a few days of a violent fever in London.

Queenborough: we left the Caſtle on our right; a little farther we ſaw the fiſhing of oyſters out of the ſea, which are no where in greater plenty or perfection; witneſs Ortelius in his Epitome, &c.

Whitſtable; here we went aſhore.

Canterbury; we came to it on foot; this is the ſeat of the archbiſhop, primate of all England, a very antient town, and, without doubt, of note in the time of the Romans.

Here are two monaſteries almoſt contiguous, namely of Chriſt and St. Auguſtine, both of them once filled with Benedictine Monks: the former was afterwards dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, the name of Chriſt being obliterated; it ſtands almoſt in the middle of the town, and with ſo much majeſty lifts itſelf, and its two towers, to a ſtupendous height, that, as Eraſmus ſays, it ſtrikes even thoſe, who only ſee it at a diſtance, with awe.

In the choir, which is ſhut up with iron rails, are the following monuments:

King Henry IV., with his wife Joan of Navarre, of white marble.

Nicholas Wootton, privy counſellor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, kings and queens of England.

Of prince Edward, duke of Aquitain and Cornwall, and earl of Cheſter.

Reginald Pole, with this inſcription:

The remains of Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Cardinal Chatillon.

We were then ſhewn the chair in which the biſhops are placed when they are inſtalled. In the

veſtibule of the church, on the ſouth ſide, ſtand the ſtatues of three men armed, cut in ſtone, who ſlew Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, made a Saint for this martyrdom; their names are adjoined,

TUSCI, FUSCI, BERRI *.

Being tired with walking, we refreſhed ourſelves here with a mouthful of bread and ſome ale, and immediately mounted poſt-horſes, and arrived about two or three o'clock in the morning at Dover. In our way to it, which was rough and dangerous enough, the following accident happened to us: our guide, or poſtillion, a youth, was before with two of our company, about the diſtance of a muſket-ſhot; we, by not following quick enough, had loſt ſight of our friends; we came afterwards to where the road divided; on the right it was down hill and marſhy, on the left was a ſmall hill: whilſt we ſtopped here in doubt, and conſulted which of the roads we ſhould take, we ſaw all on a ſudden on our right hand ſome horſemen, their ſtature, dreſs, and horſes, exactly reſembling thoſe of our friends; glad of having found them again, we determined to ſet on after them; but it happened, through God's mercy, that though we called to them, they did not anſwer us, but kept on down the marſhy

* This is another moſt inaccurate account: the murderers of Becket were *Tracy*, *Morville*, *Britton*, and *Fitzurſe*.

road at ſuch a rate, that their horſes' feet ſtruck fire at every ſtretch, which made us, with reaſon, begin to ſuſpect they were thieves, having had warning of ſuch; or rather, that they were nocturnal ſpectres, who, as we were afterwards told, are frequently ſeen in thoſe places: there were, likewiſe, a great many Jack-w'-a-lanterns, ſo that we were quite ſeized with horror and amazement!——But fortunately for us, our guide ſoon after ſounded his horn, and we, following the noiſe, turned down the left-hand road, and arrived ſafe to our companions; who, when we had aſked them, if they had not ſeen the horſemen who had gone by us? anſwered, not a ſoul. Our opinions, according to cuſtom, were various upon this matter; but whatever the thing was, we were, without doubt, in imminent danger, from which that we eſcaped, the glory is to be aſcribed to God alone.

Dover, ſituated among cliffs, (ſtanding where the port itſelf was originally, as may be gathered from anchors and parts of veſſels dug up there) is more famous for the convenience of its port, which indeed is now much decayed, and its paſſage to France, than for either its elegance or populouſneſs: this paſſage, the moſt uſed and the ſhorteſt, is of thirty miles, which, with a favourable wind, may be run over in five or ſix hours time, as we ourſelves experienced; ſome reckon it only eighteen to Calais, and to Boulogne ſixteen Engliſh miles, which, as Ortelius ſays in his Theatrum, are longer than the Italian.

Here was a church dedicated to St. Martin by Victred, king of Kent, and a houſe belonging to the Knights Templars; of either there are now no remains. It is the ſeat of a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, when the archbiſhop is employed upon buſineſs of more conſequence, manages the ordinary affairs, but does not interfere with the archiepiſcopal juriſdiction. Upon a hill, or rather rock, which on its right ſide is almoſt every where a precipice, a very extenſive caſtle riſes to a ſurpriſing height, in ſize like a little city, extremely well fortified, and thick ſet with towers, and ſeems to threaten the ſea beneath. Matthew Paris calls it the door and key of England; the ordinary people have taken it into their heads that it was built by Julius Cæſar; it is likely it might by the Romans, from thoſe Britiſh bricks in the chapel which they made uſe in their foundations. See Cambden's Britannia.

After we had dined, we took leave of ENGLAND.

FRAGMENTA REGALIA:

Or, *Obſervations on the late Queen Elizabeth, her Times, and Favourites—Written by Sir Robert Naunton, Maſter of the Court of Wards.* A. D. 1641.

TO take her in the original, ſhe was the daughter of king Henry VIII. by Ann Bullen, the ſecond of ſix wives which he had, and one of the maids of honour to the divorced queen, Katharine of Auſtria, (or, as the now ſtiled, Infanta of Spain) and from thence taken to the royal bed.

That ſhe was of a moſt noble and royal extract by her father will not fall into queſtion, for on that ſide was diſembogued into her veins, by a confluency of blood, the very abſtract of all the greateſt houſes in Chriſtendom: and remarkable it is, conſidering that violent deſertion of the Royal Houſe of the Britons by the intruſion of the Saxons, and afterwards by the conqueſt of the Normans, that, through viciſſitude of times, and after a diſcontinuance almoſt of a thouſand years, the ſcepter ſhould fall again, and

be brought back, into the old regal line and true current of the Britiſh blood, in the perſon of her renowned grandfather, king Henry VII., together with whatſoever the German, Norman, Burgundian, Caſtilian, and French, achievements, with their intermarriages, which eight hundred years had acquired, could add of glory thereunto.

By her mother ſhe was of no ſovereign deſcent, yet noble and very antient in the family of Bullen; though ſome erroneouſly brand them with a citizen's riſe or original, which was yet but of a ſecond brother, who (as it was divine in the greatneſs and luſtre to come to his houſe) was ſent into the city to acquire wealth, *ad ædificandam antiquam domum*, unto whoſe achievements (for he was Lord Mayor of London) fell in, as it is averred, both the blood and inheritance of the eldeſt brother for want of iſſue males, by which accumulation the houſe within few deſcents mounted, *in culmen honoris*, and was ſuddenly dilated in the beſt families of England and Ireland; as Howard, Ormond, Sackville, and others.

Having thus touched, and now leaving her ſtipe, I come to her perſon, and how ſhe came to the crown by the deceaſe of her brother and ſiſter.

Under Edward VI. ſhe was his, and one of the darlings of Fortune, for, beſides the conſideration of blood, there was between theſe two princes a

concurrency and ſympathy of their natures and affections, together with the celeſtial bond, (confirmative religion) which made them one; for the king never called her by any other appellation but his ſweeteſt and deareſt ſiſter, and was ſcarce his own man, ſhe being abſent; which was not ſo between him and the lady Mary.

Under her ſiſter * ſhe found her condition much altered; for it was reſolved, and her deſtiny had decreed it, for to ſet her apprentice in the ſchool of affliction, and to draw her through that Ordeal-fire of trial, the better to mould and faſhion her to rule and ſovereignty: which finiſhed, Fortune calling to mind that the time of her ſervitude was expired, gave up her indentures, and therewith delivered into her cuſtody a ſcepter as the reward of her patience; which was about the twenty-ſixth of her age; a time in which, as for her internals grown ripe, and ſeaſoned by adverſity, in the exerciſe of her virtue; for, it ſeems, Fortune meant no more but to ſhew her a piece of variety and changeableneſs of her nature, but to conduct her to her deſtiny, i. e. felicity.

She was of perſon tall, of hair and complection fair, and therewith well favoured, but high-noſed; of limbs and features neat; and, which added to the luſtre of theſe external graces, of a ſtately and

* Queen Mary.

majeſtic comportment, participating in this more of her father than of her mother, who was of an inferior alloy, plauſible, or, as the French hath it, more *debonaire* and affable: virtues which might well ſuit with majeſty, and which, deſcending as hereditary to the daughter, did render her of a ſweeter temper, and endeared her more to the love and liking of the people, who gave her the name and fame of a moſt gracious and popular princeſs.

The atrocity of the father's nature was rebated in her by the mother's ſweeter inclinations; for (to take, and that no more than the character out of his own mouth) *He never ſpared man in his anger, nor woman in his luſt.*

If we ſearch farther into her intellectuals and abilities, the wheel-courſe of her government deciphers them to the admiration of poſterity; for it was full of magnanimity, tempered with juſtice, piety, and pity, and, to ſpeak truth, noted but with one act of ſtain or taint, all her deprivations, either of life or liberty, being legal and neceſſitated. She was learned, her ſex and time conſidered, beyond common belief; for letters about *this* time, or ſomewhat *before*, did but begin to be of eſteem and in faſhion, the former ages being overcaſt with the miſts and fogs of the Roman * ignorance; and it was the maxim that over-ruled the foregoing times,

* Viz. Popiſh.

that *Ignorance was the mother of Devotion.* Her wars were a long time more in the auxiliary part, and aſſiſtance of foreign princes and ſtates, than by invaſion of any; till common policy adviſed it, for a ſafer way, to ſtrike firſt abroad, than at home to expect the war, in all which ſhe was ever felicious and victorious.

The change and alteration of religion upon the inſtant of her acceſſion to the crown (the ſmoke and fire of her ſiſter's martyrdoms ſcarcely quenched) was none of her leaſt remarkable actions; but the ſupport and eſtabliſhment thereof, with the means of her own ſubſiſtance amidſt ſo powerful enemies abroad, and thoſe many domeſtic practices, were, methinks, works of inſpiration, and of no human providence, which, on her ſiſter's departure, ſhe moſt religiouſly acknowledged, aſcribing the glory of her deliverance to God above; for ſhe being then at Hatfield, and under a guard, and the parliament ſitting at the ſelf-ſame time, at the news of the queen's death, and her own proclamation by the general conſent of the houſe and the public ſufferance of the people, falling on her knees, after a good time of reſpiration, ſhe uttered this verſe of the Pſalm:

A Domino factum eſt iſtud, & eſt mirabile in oculis noſtris *.

* This is the work of the Lord, and it is wonderful in our ſight.

And this we find to this day on the ſtamp of her gold, with this on her ſilver:

Poſui Deum adjutorem meum *.

Her miniſters and inſtruments of ſtate, ſuch as were *participes curarum*, or bore a great part of the burthen, were *many*, and thoſe *memorable;* but they were only *favourites*, and not *minions;* ſuch as acted more by *her* princely rules and judgements, than by their *own* wills and appetites; for we ſaw no Gaveſton, Vere, or Spencer, to have ſwayed alone, during forty-four years, which was a well-ſettled and adviſed maxim; for it valued her the more, it awed the moſt ſecure, it took beſt with the people, and it ſtaved off all emulations, which are apt to riſe and vent in obloquious acrimony even againſt the prince, where there is *one only* admitted into high adminiſtrations.

A Major Palatii.

THE principal note of her reign will be, that ſhe ruled much by faction and parties, which ſhe herſelf both made, upheld, and weakened, as her own great judgement adviſed; for I do diſaſſent from the common and received opinion, that my lord of Leiceſter was *abſolute* and *alone* in her *grace;* and, though I come ſomewhat ſhort of the know-

* I have choſen God for my help.

ledge of theſe times, yet, that I may not err or ſhoot at random, I know it from aſſured intelligence that it was not ſo; for proof whereof, amongſt many (that could preſent) I will both relate a ſtory, and therein a known truth, and it was thus: Bowyer, the gentleman of the Black Rod, being charged by her expreſs command to look preciſely to all admiſſions in the Privy Chamber, one day ſtaid a very gay captain (and a follower of my lord of Leiceſter) from entrance, for that he was neither well known, nor a ſworn ſervant of the queen; at which repulſe, the gentleman (bearing high on my lord's favour) told him, that he might, perchance, procure him a diſcharge. Leiceſter coming to the conteſtation, ſaid publicly, which was none of his wonted ſpeeches, that he was a knave, and ſhould not long continue in his office; and ſo turning about to go to the queen, Bowyer, who was a bold gentleman and well beloved, ſtepped before him, and fell at her majeſty's feet, relates the ſtory, and humbly craves her grace's pleaſure, and in ſuch a manner as if he had demanded, whether my lord of Leiceſter was king, or her majeſty queen: whereunto ſhe replied, (with her wonted oath, *God's-death)* my lord, I have wiſhed you well, but my favour is not ſo locked up for you, that others ſhall not participate thereof; for I have many ſervants unto whom I have, and will, at my pleaſure, bequeath my favour, and likewiſe reſume the ſame; and if you think to rule here, I will take a courſe to ſee you forth-

coming *; I will have here but one *miſtreſs*, and no *maſter*, and look that no ill happen to him, leſt it be ſeverely required at your hands: which ſo quailed my lord of Leiceſter, that his faint humility was, long after, one of his beſt virtues.

Moreover, the earl of Suſſex, then lord chamberlain, was his profeſſed antagoniſt to his dying day; and for my lord Hunſdown, and ſir Thomas Sackville, after lord treaſurer, who were all contemporaries; he was wont to ſay of them, that they were of the tribe of *Dan*, and were, *Noli me tangere*, implying, that they were not to be conteſted with, for they were, indeed, of the queen's nigh kindred.

From whence, and in many more inſtances, I conclude, that ſhe was abſolute and ſovereign miſtreſs of her graces, and that all thoſe to whom ſhe diſtributed her favours, were never more than tenants at will, and ſtood on no better terms than her princely pleaſure, and their good behaviour.

And this alſo I preſent as a known obſervation, that ſhe was, though very capable of counſel, abſolute enough in her own reſolution; which was ever apparent even to her laſt, and in that of her ſtill averſion to grant Tyrone † the leaſt drop of her mercy, though earneſtly and frequently adviſed

* *i. e.* I will confine you.

† The Iriſh rebel.

thereunto, yea, wrought only by her whole council of ſtate, with very many reaſons; and, as the ſtate of her kingdom then ſtood, I may ſpeak it with aſſurance, neceſſitated arguments.

If we look into her inclination, as it was diſpoſed to magnificence or frugality, we ſhall find in them many notable conſiderations; for all her diſpenſations were ſo poiſed, as though Diſcretion and Juſtice had both decreed to ſtand at the beam, and ſee them weighed out in due proportion, the maturity of her paces and judgements meeting in a concurrence; and that in ſuch an age that ſeldom lapſeth to exceſs.

To conſider them apart, we have not many precedents of her *liberality*, nor any large donatives to *particular* men, my lord of Eſſex's book of *parks* excepted, which was a princely gift; and ſome more of a leſſer ſize to my lord of Leiceſter, Hatton, and others.

Her rewards chiefly conſiſted in grants and leaſes of offices, and places of judicature; but for ready money, and in great ſums, ſhe was very ſparing; which, we may partly conceive, was a virtue rather drawn out of neceſſity than her nature; for ſhe had many layings-out, and as her wars were laſting, ſo their charge increaſed to the laſt period. And I am of opinion with ſir Walter Rawleigh, that thoſe many brave men of her times, and of the militia,

taſted little more of her bounty, than in her grace and good word with their due entertainment; for ſhe ever paid her ſoldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more than her great adverſary of Spain could perform; ſo that, when we come to the conſideration of her *frugality*, the obſervation will be little more, than that her *bounty* and it were ſo woven together, that the one was * ſtained by an honourable way of ſparing.

The Iriſh action we may call a malady, and a conſumption of her times, for it accompanied her to her end; and it was of ſo profuſe and vaſt an expence, that it drew near unto a diſtemperature of ſtate, and of paſſion in herſelf; for, towards her laſt, ſhe grew ſomewhat hard to pleaſe, her armies being accuſtomed to proſperity, and the Iriſh proſecution not anſwering her expectation, and her wonted ſucceſs; for it was a good while an unthrifty and inauſpicious war, which did much diſturb and miſlead her judgement; and the more, for that it was a precedent taken out of her own pattern.

For as the queen, by way of diviſion, had, at her coming to the crown, ſupported the revolted States of Holland, ſo did the king of Spain turn the trick upon herſelf, towards her going out, by cheriſhing the Iriſh rebellion; where it falls into conſideration,

* *al.* not

what the ſtate of this kingdom, and the crown revenues, were then able to endure and embrace.

If we look into the eſtabliſhments of thoſe times with the beſt of the Iriſh army, counting the defeatures of Blackwater, with all the precedent expences, as it ſtood from my lord of Eſſex's undertaking of the ſurrender of Kingſale, and the general Mountjoy, and ſomewhat after, we ſhall find the horſe and foot troops were, for three or four years together, much about twenty thouſand, beſides the naval charge, which was a dependant of the ſame war; in that the queen was then forced to keep in continual pay a ſtrong fleet at ſea to attend the Spaniſh coaſts and parts, both to alarm the Spaniards, and to intercept the forces deſigned for the Iriſh aſſiſtance; ſo that the charge of that war alone did coſt the queen three hundred thouſand pounds per annum, at leaſt, which was not the moiety of her other diſburſements and expences; which, without the public aids, the ſtate of the royal receipts could not have much longer endured; which, out of her own frequent letters and complaints to the deputy Mountjoy for caſhiering of that liſt as ſoon as he could, might be collected, for the queen was then driven into a ſtrait.

We are naturally prone to applaud the times behind us, and to vilify the preſent; for the concurrent of her fame carries it to this day, how loyally and victoriouſly ſhe lived and died, without

the grudge and grievance of her people; yet the truth may appear, without retraction, from the honour of ſo great a princeſs. It is manifeſt ſhe left more debts unpaid, taken upon credit of her privy-ſeals, than her progenitors did, or could have taken up, that were an hundred years before her; which was no inferior piece of ſtate, to lay the burthen on that houſe *, which was beſt able to bear it at a dead lift, when neither her receipts could yield her relief at the pinch, nor the urgency of her affairs endure the delays of parliamentary aſſiſtance. And for ſuch aids, it is likewiſe apparent, that ſhe received more, and that with the love of her people, than any two of her predeceſſors that took moſt; which was a fortune ſtrained out of the ſubjects, through the plauſibility of her comportment, and (as I would ſay, without offence) the prodigal diſtribution of her grace to all ſorts of ſubjects; for I believe no prince living, that was ſo tender of honour, and ſo exactly ſtood for the preſervation of ſovereignty, was ſo great a courtier of the people, yea, of the commons, and that ſtooped and declined low in preſenting her perſon to the public view, as ſhe paſſed in her progreſs and perambulations, and in her ejaculations of her prayers on the people.

And, truly, though much may be written in praiſe of her providence and good huſbandry, in that ſhe could, upon all good occaſions, abate her magna-

* *al.* Horſe.

nimity, and therewith comply with the parliament, and ſo always come off both with honour and profit; yet muſt we aſcribe ſome part of the commendation to the wiſdom of the times, and the choice of parliament-men; for I ſaid * not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinacious diſpute, the elections being made of grave and diſcreet perſons, not factious and ambitious of fame; ſuch as came not to the houſe with a malevolent ſpirit of contention, but with a preparation to conſult on the public good, and rather to comply than to conteſt with majeſty: neither dare I find †, that the houſe was weakened and peſtered, through the admiſſion of too many *young heads*, as it hath been of *latter* times; which remembers me of the recorder Martin's ſpeech, about the truth of our late ſovereign lord king James ‡, when there were accounts taken of *forty* gentlemen not above *twenty*, and ſome not exceeding *ſixteen* years of age; which made him to ſay, That it was the antient cuſtom for old men to make laws for young ones, but there he ſaw the caſe altered, and that there were children in the great council of the kingdom, which came to invade and invert nature, and to enact laws to govern their fathers. Such § were in the houſe always ‖, and took the common cauſe into conſideration; and they ſay the queen had many times juſt cauſe, and need enough, to uſe their aſſiſtance: neither do I

* *al.* find. † *al.* ſay. ‡ The Firſt.
§ Fathers. ‖ During queen Elizabeth's reign.

remember that the houſe did ever capitulate, or prefer their private to the public and the queen's neceſſities, but waited their times, and, in the firſt place, gave their ſupply, and according to the exigence of her affairs; yet failed not at the laſt to attain what they deſired, ſo that the queen and her parliaments had ever the good fortunes to depart in love, and on reciprocal terms, which are conſiderations that have not been ſo exactly obſerved in our *laſt* aſſemblies. And I would to God they had been; for, conſidering the great debts left on the king *, and to what incumbrances the houſe itſelf had then drawn him, his majeſty was not well uſed, though I lay not the blame on the whole ſuffrage of the houſe, where he had many good friends; for I dare avouch it, had the houſe been freed of half a dozen popular and diſcontented perſons, (ſuch as, with the fellow that burnt the temple of Epheſus, would be talked of, though for doing miſchief) I am confident the king had obtained that which, in reaſon, and at his firſt occaſion, he ought to have received freely, and without condition. But pardon this digreſſion, which is here remembered, not in the way of aggravation, but in true zeal of the public good, and preſented in caveat of future times: for I am not ignorant how the genius and ſpirit of the kingdom now moves to make his majeſty amends on any occaſion; and how deſirous the ſubject is to expiate that offence at any rate, may it pleaſe his

* Charles the Firſt.

majeſty to make a trial of his ſubjects' affections; and at what price they value now his goodneſs and magnanimity.

But to our purpoſe: the queen was not to learn that, as the ſtrength of the kingdom conſiſted in the multitude of her ſubjects, ſo the ſecurity of her perſon conſiſted and reſted in the love and fidelity of her people, which ſhe politically affects (as it hath been thought) ſomewhat beneath the height of her natural ſpirit and magnanimity.

Moreover, it will be a true note of her providence, that ſhe would always liſten to her profit: for ſhe would not refuſe the information of meaneſt perſonages, which propoſed improvement; and had learned the philoſophy of *(hoc agere)* to look unto her own work: of which there is a notable example of one Carmarthen, an under officer of the Cuſtom-Houſe; who, obſerving his time, preſented her with a paper, ſhewing how ſhe was abuſed in the under-renting of the cuſtoms, and therewith humbly deſired her majeſty to conceal him, for that it did concern two or three of her great counſellors *, whom cuſtomer Smith had bribed with two thouſand pounds a man, ſo to loſe the queen twenty thouſand pounds per annum; which being made known to the lords, they gave ſtrict order that Carmarthen ſhould not have acceſs to the back-ſtairs; but, at

* Burleigh, Leiceſter, and Walſingham.

laſt, her majeſty ſmelling the craft, and miſſing Carmarthen, ſhe ſent for him back, and encouraged him to ſtand to his information; which the poor man did ſo handſomely, that, within the ſpace of ten years, he was brought to double his rent, or leave the Cuſtom to new farmers. So that we may take this alſo in conſideration, that there were of the queen's council, which were not in the catalogue of ſaints.

Now, as we have taken a view of ſome particular motives of her times, her nature, and neceſſities, it is not without the text to give a ſhort touch of the *helps* and *advantages* of her reign, which were *not* without* paroles; for ſhe had neither huſband, brother, ſiſter, nor children, to provide for, who, as they are dependants on the crown, ſo do they neceſſarily draw livelihood from thence, and oftentimes exhauſt and draw deep, eſpecially when there is an ample fraternity royal, and of the princes of the blood, as it was in the time of Edward III., and Henry IV. For when the crown cannot, the public ought to give honourable allowance; for they are the honour and hopes of the kingdom; and the public, which enjoys them, hath the like intereſt with the father which begat them; and our common law, which is the inheritance of the kingdom, did ever, of old, provide aids for the *primogenitus*† and the eldeſt daughter; for that the multiplicity of

* *al.* were without. † The eldeſt ſon.

courts, and the great charges which neceſſarily follow a king, a queen, a prince, and royal iſſue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura* *, during the ſpace of forty-four years †, but worn out of memory, and without the conſideration of the preſent times, inſomuch as the aids given to the late and right noble prince Henry, and to his ſiſter, the lady Elizabeth, which were at firſt generally received as impoſitions for knighthood, though an antient law, fell alſo into the imputation of a tax of nobility, for that it lay long covered in the embers of diviſion between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and forgotten or connived at by the ſucceeding princes: ſo that the ſtrangeneſs of the obſervation, and the difference of thoſe latter reigns, is, that the queen took up much *beyond* the power of law, which fell not into the murmur of people; and her ſucceſſors took nothing but by warrant of the law, which, nevertheleſs, was received, *through diſuſe*, to be injurious to the liberty of the kingdom.

Now before I come to any mention of her favourites, for hitherto I have delivered but ſome oblivious paſſages, thereby to prepare and ſmooth a way for the reſt that follows:

It is neceſſary that I touch on the religiouſneſs of the other's reign, I mean the body of her ſiſter's ‡

* Exiſting.

† Which ſhe ruled the Engliſh ſcepter. ‡ Mary.

council of ſtate, which ſhe retained entirely, neither removing nor diſcontenting any, although ſhe knew them averſe to her religion, and, in her ſiſter's time, perverſe to her perſon, and privy to all her troubles and impriſonments.

A prudence which was incompatible to her ſiſter's nature, for ſhe both diſſipated and preſented the major part of her brother's council; but this will be of certain, that how compliable and obſequious ſoever ſhe found them, yet for a good ſpace ſhe made little uſe of their counſels, more than in the ordinary courſe of the board, for ſhe had a dormant table in her own privy breaſt; yet ſhe kept them together, and in their places, without any ſudden change; ſo that we may ſay of them, that they were then of the court, not of the council; for whilſt ſhe *amazed** them by a kind of promiſſive diſputation, concerning the points controverted by both churches, ſhe did ſet down her own geſts, without their privity, and made all their progreſſions, gradations; but for that the tenents of her ſecrets, with the intents of her eſtabliſhments, were pitched before it was known where the court would ſit down.

Neither do I find that any of her ſiſter's council of ſtate were either repugnant to her religion, or oppoſed her doings; Englefeild, maſter of the

* *al.* amuſed.

wards, excepted, who withdrew himſelf from the board, and ſhortly after out of her dominions; ſo pliable and obedient they were to change with the times and their prince; and of them will fall a relation of recreation. Pawlet, marquis of Wincheſter, and lord treaſurer, had ſerved then four princes, in as various and changeable times and ſeaſons, that I may well ſay no time nor age hath yielded the like precedent: this man being noted to grow high in her favour, (as his place and experience required) was queſtioned by an intimate friend of his, how he had ſtood up for thirty years together, amidſt the change and ruins of ſo many chancellors and great perſonages: why, quoth the marquis, *Ortus ſum e ſalice, non ex quercu*, i. e. *I am made of pliable willow, not of the ſtabborn oak.* And, truly, it ſeems the old man had taught them all, eſpecially William earl of Pembroke, for they two were always of the king's religion, and always zealous profeſſors: of theſe it is ſaid, that being both younger brothers, yet of noble houſes, they ſpent what was left them, and came on truſt to the court, where, upon the bare ſtock of their wits, they began to traffic for themſelves, and proſpered ſo well, that they got, ſpent, and left, more than any ſubjects from the Normans conqueſt to their own times; whereupon it hath been prettily ſpoken, that they lived in a time of diſſolution.

To conclude, then, of all the former reign, it is ſaid, that thoſe two lived and died chiefly in her

grace and favour: by the letter written upon his ſon's marriage with the lady Catherine Grey, he had like utterly to have loſt himſelf; but at the inſtant of conſummation, as apprehending the unſafety and danger of intermarriage with the blood royal, he fell at the queen's feet, where he both acknowledged his preſumption, and projected the cauſe and the divorce together: ſo quick he was at his work, that in the time of repudiation of the ſaid lady Grey, he clapped up a marriage for his ſon, the lord Herbert, with Mary Sidney, daughter to ſir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, the blow falling on Edward, the late earl of Hertford, who, to his coſt, took up the divorced lady, of whom the lord Beauchamp was born, and William, now earl of Hertford, is deſcended.

I come now to preſent them to her own election, which were either admitted to her ſecrets of ſtate, or took into her grace and favour; of whom, in order, I crave leave to give unto poſterity a cautious deſcription, with a ſhort character or draught of the perſons themſelves; for, without offence to others, I would be true to myſelf, their memories and merits, diſtinguiſhing thoſe of *Militiæ* * from the *Togati* †; and of both theſe ſhe had as many, and thoſe as able miniſters, as had any of her progenitors.

* Camp. † Council.

Robert Earl of Leicester

From an Original Drawing by Zuccaro in the Poſſeſſion of Lord Frederick Campbell

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LEICESTER.

IT will be out of doubt, that my lord of Leiceſter was one of the firſt whom ſhe made maſter of the horſe; he was the youngeſt ſon then living of the duke of Northumberland, beheaded *primo Mariæ* *, and his father was that Dudley which our hiſtories couple with Empſon; and both be much infamed for the caterpillars of the commonwealth, during the reign of Henry the Seventh, who, being of a noble extract, was executed the firſt year of Henry the Eighth, but not thereby ſo extinct, but that he left a plentiful eſtate, and ſuch a ſon, who, as the vulgar ſpeaks it, would live without a teat; for, out of the aſhes of his father's infamy, he roſe to be a duke, and as high as ſubjection could permit, or ſovereignty endure; and though he could not find out any appellation to aſſume the crown in his own perſon, yet he projected, and very nearly effected it, for his ſon Gilbert, by intermarriage with the lady Jane Grey, and ſo, by that way, to bring it into his loins.

Obſervations which, though they lie beyond us, and ſeem impertinent to the text, yet are they not much extravagant, for they muſt lead us, and ſhew us how the after-paſſages were brought about, with

* In the firſt year of queen Mary.

the dependances on the line of a collateral workmanſhip; and ſurely it may amaze a well-ſettled judgement to look back into theſe times, and to conſider how the duke could attain to ſuch a pitch of greatneſs, his father dying in ignominy, and at the gallows, his eſtate confiſcated for pilling and polling the people.

But, when we better think upon it, we find that he was given up, but as a ſacrifice to pleaſe the people, not for any offence committed againſt the perſon of the king; ſo that upon the matter he was a martyr of the prerogative, and the king in honour could do no leſs than give back to his ſon the privilege of his blood, with the acquiring of his father's profeſſion, for he was a lawyer, and of the king's council, at law, before he came to be *ex interioribus conſiliis* *, where, beſides the licking of his own fingers, he got the king a maſs of riches, and that not with hazard, but with the loſs of his life and fame, for the king's father's ſake.

Certain it is, that his ſon was left rich in purſe and brain; which are good foundations, and fewel to ambition; and, it may be ſuppoſed, he was on all occaſions well heard of the king, as a perſon of mark and compaſſion in his eye, but I find not that he did put up for advancement, during Henry the Eighth's time, although a vaſt aſpirer, and a provident ſtayer.

* Of his privy-council.

It ſeems, he thought the king's reign was much given to the falling-ſickneſs, but eſpying his time fitting, and the ſovereignty in the hands of a pupil prince, he then thought he might as well put up, for it was the beſt; for having the poſſeſſion of blood, and of purſe, with a head-piece of a vaſt extent, he ſoon got to honour, and no ſooner there, but he began to ſide it with the beſt, even with the protector *, and, in concluſion, got his and his brother's heads; ſtill aſpiring, till he expired in the loſs of his own; ſo that poſterity may by reading of the father, and grandfather, make judgement of the ſon; for we ſhall find that this Robert, whoſe original we have now traced, the better to preſent him, was inheritor to the genius and craft of his father; and Ambroſe, of the eſtate, of whom hereafter we ſhall make ſome ſhort mention.

We took him now as he was admitted into the court and the queen's favours, and here he was not to ſeek to play his part well and dexterouſly; but his play was chiefly at the fore-game, not that he was a learner at the latter, but he loved not the after-wit, for the report is, (and I think not unjuſtly) that he was ſeldom behind-hand with his gameſters, and that they always went with the loſs.

He was a very goodly perſon, tall, and ſingularly well featured, and all his youth well favoured, of a

* The duke of Somerſet.

ſweet aſpect, but high foreheaded, which (as I ſhould take it) was of no diſcommendation; but, towards his latter, and which with old men was but a middle age, he grew high coloured; ſo that the queen had much of her father, for, excepting ſome of her kindred, and ſome few that had handſome wits in crooked bodies, ſhe always took perſonage in the way of election, for the people hath it to this day, *king Henry loved a man.*

Being thus in her grace, ſhe called to mind the ſufferings of *his* anceſtors, both in her father's and ſiſter's reigns, and reſtored his and his brother's blood, creating Ambroſe, the elder, earl of Warwick, and himſelf earl of Leiceſter; and as he was *ex primitis*, or, *of her firſt choice;* ſo he reſted not there, but long enjoyed her favour, and therewith what he liſted, till time and emulation, the companions of greatneſs, reſolved of his period, and to colour him at his ſetting in a cloud (at Conebury) not by ſo violent a death, or by the fatal ſentence of a judicature, as that of his father and grandfather's was, but, as is ſuppoſed, by that poiſon which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare artiſt.

I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or the libels of his time, which are commonly forced and falſified ſuitable to the words and * ho-

* *al.* Humours.

nours of men in paſſion, and diſcontent; but what binds me to think him no good man, amongſt other things of known truth, is that of my lord of Eſſex's* death, in Ireland, and the marriage of his lady; which I forbear to preſs, in regard he is long ſince dead, and others are living whom it may concern.

To take him in the obſervation of his letters and writings, which ſhould beſt ſet him off, for ſuch as have fallen into my hands, I never yet ſaw a ſtile or phraſe more ſeemingly religious, and fuller of the ſtrains of devotion; and, were they not ſincere, I doubt much of his well-being †, and, I fear, he was too well ſeen in the aphoriſms and principles of Nicholas the Florentine, and in the reaches ‡ of Cæſar Borgias.

And hereto I have only touched him in his courtſhips. I conclude him in his lance ‖; he was ſent governor by the queen to the revolted ſtates of Holland, where we read not of his wonders, for they ſay, he had more of Mercury, than he had of Mars, and that his device might have been without prejudice to the great Cæſar, *Veni, vidi, redivi.*

* Of which you have an account hereafter in this ſmall pamphlet.

† In a future ſtate.

‡ The art of poiſoning.

‖ Martial ſtate.

RADCLIFFE, *Earl of Suſſex.*

HIS * co-rival was Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex, who in his conſtellation was his direct oppoſite, for indeed he was one of the queen's martialiſts, and did her very good ſervice in Ireland, at her firſt acceſſion, till ſhe recalled him to the court, whom ſhe made lord Chamberlain; but he played not his game with that cunning and dexterity, as the earl of Leiceſter did, who was much the fairer courtier, though Suſſex was thought much the honeſter man, and far the better ſoldier, but he lay too open on his guard; he was a godly gentleman, and of a brave and noble nature, true and conſtant to his friends and ſervants; he was alſo of a very antient and noble lineage, honoured through many deſcents, through the title of Fitzwalters. Moreover, there was ſuch an antipathy in his nature to that of Leiceſter, that, being together in court, and both in high employments, they grew to a direct frowardneſs, and were in continual oppoſition, the one ſetting the watch, the other the guard, each on the other's actions and motions; for my lord of Suſſex was of ſo great ſpirit, which, backed with the queen's ſpecial favour, and ſupport †, by a great and antient inheritance, could not brook the other's empire, inſomuch as the queen, upon ſundry occa-

* Leiceſter's. † *al.* Supported by.

Wm. Paulet, 1st. Marquis of Winchester.

Servant to Henry 7th. & for 30 Years Treasurer to Henry 8th. Edw.d 6th. Queen Mary & Queen Elizabeth. Obit 1572. Et 97.

From an Ancient Painting in Kings. College, Cambridge.

ſions, had ſomewhat to do to appeaſe and atone them, until death parted the competition, and left the place to Leiceſter, who was not long alone, without his rival in grace and command: and to conclude this favourite, it is confidently affirmed, that, lying in his laſt ſickneſs, he gave this caveat to his friends:

I am now paſſing into another world, and I muſt leave you to your fortunes, and the queen's grace and goodneſs; but beware of the gipſy, meaning Leiceſter, *for he will be too hard for you all; you know not the beaſt ſo well as I do.*

Secretary WILLIAM CECILL.

I COME now to the next, which was ſecretary William Cecill, for, on the death of the old marquis of Wincheſter, he came up in his room; a perſon of a moſt ſubtle and active ſpirit.

He ſtood not by the way of conſtellation, but was wholly attentive to the ſervice of his miſtreſs, and his dexterity, experience, and merit therein challenged a room in the queen's favour, which eclipſed the others over-ſeeming greatneſs, and made it appear that there were others ſteered and ſtood at the helm beſides himſelf, and more ſtars in the firmament of grace, than Urſa Major.

He was born, as they ſay, in Lincolnſhire, but, as ſome aver upon knowledge, of a younger brother of the Cecills of Hertfordſhire, a family of my own knowledge, though now private, yet of no mean antiquity; who, being expoſed, and ſent to the city, as poor gentlemen uſed to do their ſons, became to be a rich man on London Bridge, and purchaſed * in Lincolnſhire, where this man was born.

He was ſent to Cambridge, and then to the inns of court, and ſo came to ſerve the duke of Somerſet, in the time of his protectorſhip † as ſecretary, and having a pregnancy to high inclinations, he came by degrees to a higher converſation, with the chiefeſt affairs of State and councils; but, on the fall of the duke, he ſtood ſome years in umbrage, and without employment, till the State found they needed his abilities; and although we find not that he was taken into any place, during Mary's reign, unleſs (as ſome ſay) towards the laſt, yet the council ſeveral times made uſe of him, and in the queen's ‡ entrance he was admitted ſecretary of State; afterwards he was made maſter of the Court of Wards, then lord treaſurer, for he was a perſon of moſt excellent abilities; and indeed the queen began to need and ſeek out men of both guards, and ſo I conclude to rank this ‖ great inſtrument amongſt the Togati;

* An eſtate. † Under Edward VI.

‡ Elizabeth's. ‖ Counſellors.

for he had not to do with the ſword, more than as the great pay-maſter, and contriver of the war, which ſhortly followed, wherein he accompliſhed much, through his theorical knowledge at home, and his intelligence abroad, by unlocking of the councils of the queen's enemies.

We muſt now take it, and that of truth, into obſervation, that, until the tenth of her reign, the times were calm and ſerene, though ſometimes overcaſt, as the moſt glorious ſun-riſing is ſubject to ſhadowings and droppings; for the clouds of Spain, and the vapours of the Holy League, began to diſperſe and threaten her felicity. Moreover, ſhe was then to provide for ſome inteſtine ſtrangers, which began to gather in the heart of her kingdom; all which had relation and correſpondency, each one to the other, to dethrone her, and to diſturb the public tranquillity, and therewithal, as a principal mark, the eſtabliſhed religion, for the name of Recuſant then began firſt to be known to the world; until then the Catholicks were no more than Church-Papiſts*, but now commanded by the pope's

* Becauſe notwithſtanding many diſſented from the reformed eſtabliſhment in many points of doctrine, and ſtill acknowledged the pope's infallibility and ſupremacy; yet they looked not upon theſe doctrines and diſcipline to be fundamentals, or without which they could not be ſaved; and therefore continued to aſſemble and baptize, and communicate, for the ſpace of ten years, in the Re-

expreſs Catholick Church, their mother, they ſeparate themſelves; ſo it ſeems the pope had then his aims to take a true number of his children; but the queen had the greater advantage, for ſhe likewiſe took tale of her oppoſite ſubjects, their ſtrength and how many they were, that had given their names to Baal, who * then by the hands of ſome of his proſelytes fixed his bulls on the gates of St. Paul's, which diſcharged her ſubjects of all fidelity, and received faith; and ſo under the vail of the next ſucceſſor, to replant the Catholick religion. So that the queen had then a new taſk and work in hand, that might well awake her beſt providence, and required a muſter of new arms, as well as courtſhips and counſels; for the time then began to grow quick and active, fitter for ſtronger motions than them of the carpet and meaſure; and it will be a true note of her magnanimity, that ſhe loved a ſoldier, and had a propenſion in her nature to regard, and always to grace them; which the Court, taking into their conſideration, took it as an inviting to win honour, together with her majeſty's favour, by expoſing themſelves to the wars, eſpecially when the queen and the affairs of the kingdom ſtood in ſome neceſſity of the ſoldiers; for we have many inſtances of the ſallies of the nobility and gentry, yea and of the

formed Church of England. Query whether their ſeparation did not make them ſchiſmaticks?

* The Pope.

Court and her privy-favourites, that had any touch or tincture of Mars in their inclinations, to ſteal away without licenſe, and the queen's privity; which had like to coſt ſome of them dear, ſo predominant were their thoughts and hopes of honour grown in them, as we may truly obſerve in the expoſition of ſir Philip Sidney, my lord of Eſſex and Mountjoy, and divers others whoſe abſence, and the manner of their eruptions, was very diſtaſteful unto her; whereof I can hereunto add a true and no impertinent ſtory, and that of the laſt: Mountjoy, who having twice or thrice ſtole away into Britanny, where under ſir John Norris he had then a company, without the queen's leave and privity; ſhe ſent a meſſenger unto him, with a ſtrict charge to the general, to ſee him ſent home.

When he came into the queen's preſence, ſhe fell into a kind railing, demanding of him how he durſt go over without her leave: 'Serve me ſo (quoth ſhe) once more, and I will lay you faſt enough for running; you will never leave till you are knocked on the head, as that inconſiderate fellow Sidney was; you ſhall go when I ſend; in the mean time, ſee that you lodge in the court (which was then at Whitehall) where you may follow your book, read, and diſcourſe of the wars.' But to our purpoſe: It fell out happily to thoſe, and, as I may ſay, to theſe times, that the queen, during the calm time of her reign, was not idle, nor rocked aſleep with ſecurity; for ſhe had been very provident in the reparation and

augmentation of her ſhipping and ammunition, and I know not whether by a foreſight of policy, or any inſtinct, it came about, or whether it was an act of her compaſſion; but it is moſt certain ſhe ſent no ſmall troops to the revolted States of Holland, before ſhe had received any affront from the king of Spain, that might deſerve to tend to a breach of hoſtility, which the Papiſts maintain, to this day, was the provocation to the after wars; but, omitting what might be ſaid to this point, theſe Netherland wars were the queen's ſeminaries, or nurſery, of very many brave ſoldiers; and ſo likewiſe were the civil wars of France, whither ſhe ſent five ſeveral armies.

They were the French ſcholars that inured the youth and gentry of the kingdom, and it was a militia, where they were daily in acquaintance with the diſcipline of the Spaniards, who were then turned the queen's inveterate enemies.

And thus have I taken in obſervation her *dies Halcyonii*, i. e. theſe years of hers, which were more ſerene and quiet than thoſe that followed, which though they were not leſs propitious, as being touched more with the points of honour and victory, yet were they troubled and loaded ever, both with domeſtick and foreign machinations; and as it is already quoted, they were ſuch as awakened her ſpirits, and made her caſt about her to defend, rather by offending, and by way of proviſion, to prevent all invaſions, than to expect them; which was a

The Right Honble
SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, KN.^T
From a Curious Limning by Oliver.

Publish'd by E. Jeffery Pall Mall.

piece of the cunning of the times, and with this I have noted the cauſes and *principium* * of the wars following, and likewiſe points to the ſeed-plots, from whence ſhe took up theſe brave men, and plants of honour, who acted on the theatre of Mars, and on whom ſhe diſperſed the rays of her graces; who were perſons, in their kinds of care, virtuous, and ſuch as might, out of their merit, pretend intereſt to her favours; of which rank the number will equal, if not exceed that of her gown men, in recount of whom I will proceed with ſir Philip Sidney.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.

HE was the ſon of ſir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Preſident of Wales, a perſon of great parts, and of no mean grace with the queen; his mother was ſiſter to my lord of Leiceſter, from whence we may conjecture how the father ſtood up in the ſphere of honour and employments, ſo that his deſcent was apparently noble on both ſides; and, for his education, it was ſuch as travel, and the Univerſity, could afford none better, and his tutors infuſe; for, after an incredible proficiency in all the ſpheres of learning, he left the academical, for that of the Court, whither he came by his uncle's invitation, famed after by noble reports of his accompliſhments, which together with the ſtate of his perſon,

* Beginning.

framed by a natural propenſion to arms, ſoon attracted the good opinions of all men, and was ſo highly praiſed in the eſteem of the queen, that ſhe thought the Court deficient without him: and whereas, through the fame of his deſert, he was in election for the kingdom of Pole *, ſhe refuſed to further his preferment: it was not out of emulation of advancement, but out of fear to loſe the jewel of her time. He married the daughter and ſole heir of ſir Francis Walſingham, the Secretary of State; a lady deſtinated to the bed of honour, who, after his deplorable death at Zutphen, in the Low Countries, where he was at the time of his uncle Leiceſter's being there, was remarried to the lord of Eſſex, and, ſince his death, to my lord of St. Albans, all perſons of the ſword, and otherwiſe of great honour and virtue.

They have a very quaint conceit of him, that Mars and Mercury fell at variance, whoſe ſervant he ſhould be; and there is an epigrammiſt that ſaith, that Art and Nature had ſpent their excellencies in his faſhioning, and, fearing they could not end what they had begun, they beſtowed him up for time, and Nature ſtood mute, and amazed, to behold her own mark: but theſe are the particulars of poets.

Certain it is, he was a noble and matchleſs gentleman; and it may be ſaid juſtly of him, without

* Poland.

theſe hyperboles of faction, as it was of *Cato Uticenſis*, That he ſeemed to be born only to that which he went about, *vir ſatilis ingenii*, as Plutarch ſaith it; but to ſpeak more of him were to make them leſs.

WALSINGHAM.

SIR Francis Walſingham, as we have ſaid, had the honour to be ſir Philip Sidney's father-in-law; he was a gentleman at firſt, of a good houſe, and of a better education, and from the Univerſity travelled for the reſt of his learning; doubtleſs, he was the only linguiſt of his times, how to uſe his own tongue, whereby he came to be employed in the chiefeſt affairs of State.

He was ſent ambaſſador to France, and ſtaid there *Legar* long in the heat of the civil wars, and at the ſame time that Monſieur was here a ſuitor to the queen; and, if I be not miſtaken, he played the very ſame part there, as ſince Gundamore did here*: at his return, he was taken principal Secretary, and for one of the great Engines of State, and of the times, high in his miſtreſs the queen's favour, and a watchful ſervant over the ſafety of his miſtreſs.

They note him to have certain courteſies and ſecret

* Gundamore, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, amuſed king James I. with much diſſimulation.

ways of intelligence above the reſt; but I muſt confeſs, I am to ſeek wherefore he ſuffered Parry * to play ſo long as he did, hang on the hook, before he hoiſed him up; and I have been a little curious in the ſearch thereof, though I have not to do with the *Arcana Regalia Imperii*, for to know it is ſometimes a burthen; and I remember it was Ovid's criminant error, that he ſaw too much, but I hope theſe are collaterals, and of no danger.

But that Parry, having an intent to kill the queen, made the way of his acceſs, by betraying of others, and in impeaching of the prieſts of his own correſpondency, and thereby had acceſs to confer with the queen, as oftentimes private and familiar diſcourſe with Walſingham, will not be the query of the myſtery; for the ſecretary might have had an end of a further diſcovery and maturity of the treaſon; but that, after the queen knew Parry's intent, why ſhe would then admit him to private diſcourſe, and Walſingham to ſuffer him, conſidering the conditions of all the deſigns, and to permit him to go where and whither he liſted, and only under the ſecrecy of a dark ſentinel ſet over him, was a piece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehenſion: I muſt again profeſs, that I have read many of his letters, for they are commonly ſent to my lord of Leiceſter, and of Burleigh, out of France, containing many fine paſſages, and ſecrets, yet, if I might have been behold-

* The traytor, of whom hereafter in this collection.

ing to his cyphers, they would have told pretty tales of the times; but I muſt now cloſe him up, and rank him amongſt the *Togati:* yet chief of thoſe that laid the foundations of the French and Dutch wars, which was another piece of his fineneſs of the times, with one obſervation more, that he was one of the greateſt always of the Auſtrian embracements, for both himſelf, and Stafford that preceded him, might well have been compared to him, in the Goſpel, that ſowed his tares in the night; ſo did they their ſeeds in diviſion, in the dark; and as it is a likely report, that they father on him at his return, the queen ſpeaking to him with ſome ſenſibility of the Spaniſh deſigns on France: madam, he anſwered, I beſeech you be content, and fear not; the Spaniard hath a great appetite and an excellent digeſtion, but I have fitted him with a bone for theſe twenty years, that your majeſty ſhould have no cauſe to doubt him, provided that, if the fire chance to ſhake, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and caſt in ſome of your fewel, which will revive the flame.

WILLOUGHBY.

MY lord Willoughby was one of the queen's firſt ſwords-men; he was of the antient extract of the Bartewes, but more ennobled by his mother, who was ducheſs of Suffolk; he was a great maſter of the art *military*, and was ſent general into France, and

commanded the ſecond army of five, the queen had ſent thither, in aid of the French: I have heard it ſpoken, that, had he not ſlighted the court, but applied himſelf to the queen, he might have enjoyed a plentiful portion of her grace; and it was his ſaying, and it did him no good, that he was none of the *reptilia*, intimating that he could not creep on the ground, and that the court was not his element; for indeed, as he was a great ſoldier, ſo he was of a ſuitable magnanimity, and could not brook the obſequiouſneſs and aſſiduity of the court; and as he was then ſomewhat deſcending from youth, happily he had an *animam revertendi*, or a deſire to make a ſafe retreat.

BACON.

AND now I come to another of the *Togati*, ſir Nicholas Bacon, an arch-piece of wit, and of wiſdom; he was a gentleman, and a man of law, and of a great knowledge therein, whereby, together with his after-part of learning and dexterity, he was promoted to be keeper of the great Seal, and being of kin to the treaſurer Burleigh, and * alſo the help of his hand to bring him to the queen's great favour, for he was abundantly factious; which took much with the queen, when it ſuited with the ſeaſon, as he was well able to judge of the times: he had a very quaint ſaying, and he uſed it often to good

* *al.* Had.

purpoſe, *that he loved the jeſt well, but not the loſs of his friend;* and that, though he knew that *verus quiſque ſuæ fortunæ faber*, was a true and a good principle, yet the moſt in number were thoſe that numbered themſelves, but I will never forgive that man that loſeth himſelf to be rid of his jeſts.

He was father to that refined wit, which ſince hath acted a diſaſtrous part on the public ſtage, and of late ſat in his father's room, as lord chancellor; thoſe that lived in his age, and from whence I have taken this little model of him, give him a lively character, and they decipher him to be another *Solon*, and the *Simon* of thoſe times, ſuch a one as *Oedipus* was in diſſolving of riddles; doubtleſs, he was an able inſtrument, as it was his commendation, that his head was the mallet, for it was a very great one, and therein kept a wedge, that entered all knotty pieces that came to the table.

And now again I muſt fall back to ſmooth and plain a way to the reſt that is behind, but not from my purpoſe. There have been, about this time, two rivals in the queen's favour, old ſir Francis Knowles, comptroller of the houſe, and ſir Henry Norris, whom ſhe had called up at parliament, to ſit with the peers in the higher houſe; as, Henry Norris of Rycot, who had married the daughter and heir of the old Henry Williams of Tayne, a noble perſon, and to whom, in her adverſity, the queen had been committed to his ſafe cuſtody, and, from

him, had received more than ordinary obſervances: now, ſuch was the goodneſs of the queen's nature, that ſhe neither forgot the good turns received from the lord Williams, neither was ſhe unmindful of this lord Norris, whoſe father, in her father's time, and in the buſineſs of her brother, died in a noble cauſe, and in the juſtification of her innocency.

NORRIS.

MY lord Norris had, by this lady, an apt iſſue, which the queen highly reſpected, for he had ſix ſons, and all martial and brave men: the firſt was William the eldeſt, and father to the late earl of Berkſhire; ſir John, vulgarly called general Norris; ſir Edward, ſir Thomas, ſir Henry, and Maximilian, men of haughty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of military affairs; and, to ſpeak in the character of their merit, they were perſons of ſuch renown and worth, as future times muſt, of duty, owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

KNOWLES.

SIR Francis Knowles was ſomewhat near in the queen's affinity, and had likewiſe no incompetent iſſue; for he had alſo William, his eldeſt ſon, and ſince earl of Banbury; ſir Thomas, ſir Robert, and ſir Francis, if I be not a little miſtaken in their

names and marſhaling: and there was alſo the lady Lettice, a ſiſter of thoſe, who was firſt counteſs of Eſſex, and after of Leiceſter; and thoſe were alſo brave men in their times and places; but they were of the court and carpet, and not by the genius of the camp.

Between theſe two families there was, as it falleth out amongſt great ones and competitors of favour, no great correſpondency; and there were ſome ſeeds, either of emulation or diſtruſt, caſt between them; which had they not been disjoined in the reſidence of their perſons, as that was the fortune of their employments, the one ſide attending the court, and the other the pavilion, ſurely they would have broken out into ſome kind of hoſtility, or, at leaſt, they would intwine and wreſtle one in the other, like trees circled with ivy; for there was a time, when, both theſe fraternities being met at court, there paſſed a challenge between them at certain exerciſes, the queen and the old men being ſpectators, which ended in a flat quarrel amongſt them all: for I am perſuaded, though I ought not to judge, that there were ſome relicks of this feigned, that were long after the cauſes of the one family's almoſt utter extirpation, and the other's inproſperity: for it was a known truth, that, ſo long as my lord of Leiceſter lived, who was the main pillar, on the one ſide, for having married the ſiſter, the other ſide took no deep root in the court, though, otherwiſe, they made their ways to honour by their ſwords. And that,

which is of more note, conſidering my lord of Leiceſter's uſe of men of war, being ſhortly after ſent governor to the revolted States, and no ſoldier himſelf, is, that he made no more account of ſir John Norris, a ſoldier, then deſervedly famouſed, and trained from a page under the diſcipline of the greateſt captain in Chriſtendom, the admiral *Caſtilliau*, and of command in the French and Dutch wars almoſt twenty years. And it is of further obſervation, that my lord of Eſſex, after Leiceſter's deceaſe, though addicted to arms, and honoured by the general in the Portugal expedition, whether out of inſtigation, as it hath been thought, or out of ambition and jealouſy, eclipſed by the fame and ſplendor of this great commander, never loved him in ſincerity.

Moreover, and certain it is, he not only cruſhed, and upon all occaſions quelled the youth of this great man, and his famous brethren; but therewith drew on his own fatal end, by undertaking the Iriſh action in a time when he left the court empty of friends, and full-fraught with his profeſſed enemies. But I forbear to extend myſelf in any further relation upon this ſubject, as having loſt ſome notes of truth in theſe two nobles, which I would preſent; and therewith touched ſomewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the narration would have permitted any omiſſion.

PERROT.

SIR John Perrot was a goodly gentleman, and of the ſword; and he was of a very antient deſcent, as an heir to many ſubtracts of gentry, eſpecially from Guy de Brian of Lawhorn; ſo was he of a very vaſt eſtate, and came not to court for want, and to theſe advancements: he had the endowments of carriage and height of ſpirit, had he alighted on the alloy and temper of diſcretion; the defect whereof, with a native freedom and boldneſs of ſpeech, drew him on to a clouded ſitting, and laid him open to the ſpleen and advantage of his enemies, of whom ſir Chriſtopher Hatton was profeſſed; he was yet a wiſe man and a brave courtier, but rough, and participating more of active, than ſedentary motions, as being in his inſtillation deſtined for arms. There is a query of ſome denotations, how he came to receive the foil, and that in the cataſtrophe? for he was ſtrengthened with honourable alliances and the prime friendſhip in court, my lords of Leiceſter and Burleigh, both his contemporaries and familiars; but that there might be (as the adage hath it) falſity in friendſhip: and we may reſt ſatisfied, that there is no diſpute againſt fate, and they quit him for a perſon that loved to ſtand too much alone on his legs, of too often regreſs and diſcontinuance from the queen's preſence, a fault which is incompatible with the ways of court and favour. He was ſent lord de-

puty into Ireland, as it was then apprehended, for a kind of haughtineſs and repugnancy in council; or, as others have thought, the fitteſt perſon, then, to bridle the inſolencies of the Iriſh; and probable it is, that both, conſidering the ſway that he would have at the board, being head in the queen's favour, concurred, and did alike conſpire his remove and ruin: but into Ireland he went; where he did the queen very great and many ſervices, if the ſurpluſage of the meaſure did not abate the value of the merit, as after-time found to be no paradox to ſave the queen's purſe, but both herſelf, and my lord treaſurer Burleigh, ever took for good ſervice; he impoſed on the Iriſh the charge for bearing their own arms, which both gave them the poſſeſſion, and taught them the uſe of weapons; which provided, in the end, to a moſt fatal work, both in the profuſion of blood and treaſure.

But, at his return, and upon ſome account ſent home before, touching the eſtate of that kingdom, the queen poured out aſſiduous teſtimonies of her grace towards him, till, by his retreat to his caſtle of Cary, which he was then building, and out of a deſire to be in command at home, as he had been abroad, together with the hatred and practice of Hatton, then in high favour, whom he had, not long before, bitterly taunted for his dancing, he was accuſed for high treaſon, and for high words, and a forged letter, and condemned; though the queen, on the news of his condemnation, ſwore, by her

wonted oath, that the jury were all knaves: and they delivered it with aſſurance, that, on his return to the town, after his trial, he ſaid, with oaths and with fury, to the lieutenant, ſir Owen Hopton, What, will the queen ſuffer her brother to be offered up as a ſacrifice to the envy of my flattering adverſaries? Which being made known to the queen, and ſomewhat inforced, ſhe refuſed to ſign it, and ſwore he ſhould not die, for he was an honeſt and faithful man. And ſurely, though not altogether to ſet our reſt and faith upon tradition and old reports, as, That ſir Thomas Perrot, his father, was a gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, and in the court married to a lady of great honour, which are preſumptions in ſome implications; but, if we go a little further, and compare his pictures, his qualities, geſture, and voice, with that of the king, which memory retains yet amongſt us, they will plead ſtrongly, that he was a ſurreptitious child of the blood royal.

Certain it is, that he lived not long in the tower; and that, after his deceaſe, ſir Thomas Perrot, his ſon, then of no mean eſteem with the queen, having before married my lord of Eſſex's ſiſter, ſince counteſs of Northumberland, had reſtitution of his land; though, after his death alſo (which immediately followed) the crown reſumed the eſtate, and took advantage of the former attainder; and, to ſay the truth, the prieſt's forged letter was, at his arraignment, thought but as a fiction of envy, and was,

ſoon after, exploded by the prieſt's own confeſſion: but that, which moſt exaſperated the queen, and gave advantage to his enemies, was, as ſir Walter Rawleigh takes into obſervation, words of diſdain, for the queen, by ſharp and reprehenſive letters, had nettled him; and thereupon, ſending others of approbation, commending his ſervice, and intimating an invaſion from Spain; which was no ſooner propoſed, but he ſaid publickly, in the great chamber at Dublin: 'Lo, now ſhe is ready to bepiſs herſelf, for fear of the Spaniards; I am again one of her white boys:' which are ſubject to a various conſtruction, and tended to ſome diſreputation of his ſovereign, and ſuch as may ſerve for inſtruction to perſons in place of honour and command, to beware of the violences of Nature, and eſpecially the exorbitance of the tongue. And ſo I conclude him with this double obſervation; the one, of the innocency of his intentions, exempt and clear from the guilt of treaſon and diſloyalty, therefore of the greatneſs of his heart; for, at his arraignment, he was ſo little dejected with what might be alledged, that rather he grew troubled with choler, and, in a kind of exaſperation, he deſpiſed his jury, though of the order of knighthood, and of the eſpecial gentry, claiming the privilege of trial by the peers and baronage of the realm: ſo prevalent was that of his native genius and haughtineſs of ſpirit, which accompanied him to his laſt, and till, without any diminution of change therein, it brake in pieces the cords of his magnanimity; for he died ſuddenly in the tower,

and when it was thought the queen did intend his enlargement, with the reſtitution of his poſſeſſions, which were then very great, and comparable to moſt of the nobility.

HATTON.

SIR Chriſtopher Hatton came to the court, as his oppoſite; ſir John Perrot was wont to ſay, by the galliard, for he came thither as a private gentleman of the inns of court, in a maſque; and, for his activity and perſon, which was tall and proportionable, taken into her favour: he was firſt made Vice-chamberlain, and, ſhortly after, advanced to the place of Lord Chancellor; a gentleman that, beſides the graces of his perſon, and dancing, had alſo the endowment of a ſtrong and ſubtle capacity, and that could ſoon learn the diſcipline and garb, both of the times and court: and the truth is, he had a large proportion of gifts and endowments, but too much of the ſeaſon of envy; and he was a mere vegetable of the court, that ſprung up at night, and ſunk again at his noon.

Flos non mentorum, ſed ſex fuit illa virorum.

EFFINGHAM.

MY lord of Effingham, though a courtier betimes, yet I find not that the ſunſhine of his fa-

vour brake out upon him, until ſhe took him into the ſhip, and made him High Admiral of England; for his extract, it might ſuffice, that he was the ſon of A. Howard, and of A. duke of Norfolk.

And, for his perſon, as goodly a gentleman as the times had any, if Nature had not been more intentive to compleat his perſon, than Fortune to make him rich; for, the times conſidered, which were then active, and a long time after lucrative, he died not wealthy; yet the honeſter man, though, it ſeems the queen's purpoſe was to render the occaſion of his advancement, and to make him capable of more honour; at his return from the Cadiz voyage and action, ſhe conferred it upon him, creating him earl of Nottingham, to the great diſcontent of his colleague, my lord of Eſſex, who then grew exceſſive in the appetite of her favour, and the truth is ſo exorbitant in the limitation of the ſovereign aſpect, that it much alienated the queen's grace from him, and drew others together with the admiral to a combination, and conſpire his ruin; and though, as I have heard it from that party (I mean the old admiral's faction) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my lord of Eſſex, yet he had more fellows, and ſuch as were well ſkilled in the ſetting of the train: but I leave this to thoſe of another age; it is out of doubt, that the admiral was a good, honeſt, and brave man, and a faithful ſervant to his miſtreſs; and ſuch a one, as the queen, out of her own princely judgement, knew to be a fit inſtrument in

her ſervice, for ſhe was a proficient in the reading of men, as well as books; and as ſundry expeditions, as that aforementioned, and 88, do better expreſs his worth, and manifeſt the queen's truſt, and the opinion ſhe had of his fidelity and conduct.

Moreover, the Howards were of the queen's alliance, and conſanguinity, by her mother, which ſwayed her affections, and bent it towards this great houſe; and it was a part of her natural propenſion to grace and ſupport antient nobility, where it did not intrench, neither invade her intereſt; from ſuch treſpaſſes ſhe was quick and tender, and would not ſpare any whatſoever, as we may obſerve in the caſe of the duke, and my lord of Hertford, whom ſhe much favoured, and countenanced, till they attempted the forbidden fruit, the fault of the laſt being, in the ſevereſt interpretation, but a treſpaſs of incroachment; but in the firſt it was taken as a riot againſt the crown, and her own ſovereign power, and as I have ever thought the cauſe of her averſion, againſt the reſt of that houſe, and the duke's great father-in-law, Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, a perſon in the firſt rank of her affections, before theſe, and ſome other jealouſies, made a ſeparation between them.

This noble lord, and lord Thomas Howard, ſince earl of Suffolk, ſtanding alone in her grace, and the reſt in her umbrage.

PACKINGTON.

SIR John Packington was a gentleman of no mean family, and of form and feature no ways diſabled, for he was a brave gentleman, and a very fine courtier, and for the time which he ſtayed there, which was not laſting, very high in her grace; but he came in, and went out, through diſaſſiduity, drew the curtain between himſelf and the light of her grace, and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery; and they ſay of him, that, had he brought leſs to her court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought, for he had a time on it, but was an ill huſband of opportunity.

HUNSDOWN.

MY lord of Hunſdown was of the queen's neareſt kindred, and, on the deceaſe of Suſſex, both he and his ſon ſucceſſively took the place of Lord Chamberlain; he was a man faſt to his prince, and firm to his friends and ſervants; and though he might ſpeak big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he the more dreadful, but leſs harmful, and far from the practice of the lord of Leiceſter's inſtructions, for he was downright; and I have heard thoſe that both knew him well, and had intereſt in him, ſay merrily

of him, that his Latin and diſſimulation were alike; and that his cuſtom of ſwearing and obſcenity, in ſpeaking, made him ſeem a worſe Chriſtian than he was, and a better knight of her carpet than he could be. As he lived in a roughling time, ſo he loved ſword and buckler-men, and ſuch as our fathers were wont to call men of their hands; of which ſort he had many brave gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous perſon: and this is one that ſtood among the *Togati*, of an honeſt, ſtout heart, and ſuch a one, that, upon occaſion, would have fought for his prince and country, for he had the charge of the queen's perſon, both in the court and in the camp at Tilbury.

RAWLEIGH.

SIR Walter Rawleigh was one that, it ſeems, Fortune had picked out of purpoſe, of whom to make an example, and to uſe as her tennis-ball, thereby to ſhew what ſhe could do, for ſhe toſſed him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatneſs, and from thence down to little more than to that wherein ſhe found him, a bare gentleman; and not that he was leſs, for he was well deſcended, and of good alliance, but poor in his beginnings: and for my lord Oxford's jeſts of him for the jacks and upſtarts, we all know it ſavoured more of emulation, and his honour, than of truth; and it is a certain note of the times, that the queen, in her choice, never took in

her favour a mere viewed man, or a mechanick, as Comines obſerves of Lewis XI. who did ſerve himſelf with perſons of unknown parents, ſuch as were Oliver the barber, whom he created earl of Dunoyes, and made him *ex ſecretis conſiliis*, and alone in his favour and familiarity.

His approaches to the Univerſity and inns of court were the grounds of his improvement, but they were rather extruſions than ſieges, or ſettings down, for he ſtaid not lon[illegible] in a place; and, being the youngeſt brother, and the houſe diminiſhed in his patrimony, he foreſaw his deſtiny, that he was firſt to roll through want and diſability, to ſubſiſt otherwiſe, before he came to a repoſe, and as the ſtone doth by long lying gather moſs. He was the firſt that expoſed himſelf in the land-ſervice of Ireland, a militia which did not then yield him food and raiment, for it was ever very poor; nor dared he to ſtay long there, though ſhortly after he came thither again, under the command of the lord Grey, but with his own colours flying in the field, having, in the interim, caſt a mere chance, both in the Low Countries, and in the voyage to ſea; and, if ever man drew virtue out of neceſſity, it was he, and therewith was he the great example of induſtry; and though he might then have taken that of the merchant to himſelf,

Per mare, per terras, currit mercator ad Indos,

He might alſo have ſaid, and truly, with the philoſopher, *Omnia mea mecum porto*, for it was a long time before he could brag of more than he carried at his back; and when he got on the winning ſide, it was his commendation, that he took pains for it, and underwent many various adventures for his after-perfection, and before he came into the publick note of the world; and thence may appear how he came up *per ardua;*

Per varios caſus, per tot diſcrimina rerum,

Not pulled up by chance, nor by any great admittance; I will only deſcribe his natural parts, and theſe of his own acquiring.

He had, in the outward man, a good preſence, in a handſome and well-compacted perſon; a ſtrong natural wit, and a better judgement, with a bold and plauſible tongue, whereby he could ſet out his parts to the beſt advantage; and theſe he had by the adjuncts of ſome general learning, which by diligence he enforced to a great augmentation and perfection, for he was an indefatigable reader, by ſea and land, and one of the beſt obſervers, both of men, and of the times; and I am ſomewhat confident, that, among the ſecond cauſes of his growth, there was variance between him and my lord general Grey, in his ſecond deſcent into Ireland, which drew them both over to the council-table, there to plead their own cauſes; where what advantage he

had in the caſe in controverſy, I know not, but he had much the better in the manner of telling his tale, inſomuch as the queen and the lords took no ſlight mark of the man, and his parts; for from thence he came to be known, and to have acceſs to the lords; and then we are not to doubt how ſuch a man would comply to progeſſion; and whether or no my lord of Leiceſter had then caſt a good word for him to the queen, which would have done him no harm, I do not determine; but true it is, he had gotten the queen's ear in a trice, and ſhe began to be taken with his election, and loved to hear his reaſons to her demands: and, the truth is, ſhe took him for a kind of oracle, which nettled them all; yea, thoſe that he relied on, began to take this his ſudden favour for an alarm, and to be ſenſible of their own ſupplantation, and to project his, which made him ſhortly after ſing,

Fortune, my foe, why doſt thou frown?

So that, finding his favour declining, and falling into a receſs, he undertook a new peregrination, to leave that *terra infirma* *, of the court, for that of the waves, and by declining himſelf, and by abſence, to expel his, and the paſſion of his enemies; which, in court, was a ſtrange device of recovery, but that he then knew there was ſome ill office done him; yet he durſt not attempt to mend it, otherwiſe

* Inſtability.

than by going aſide thereby, to teach envy a new way of forgetfulneſs, and not ſo much as think of him. Howſoever, he had it always in mind, never to forget himſelf; and his device took ſo well, that in his return he came in as rams do, by going backward with the greater ſtrength, and ſo continued to the laſt, great in her favour, and captain of her guard: where I muſt leave him, but with this obſervation, though he gained much at the court, he took it not out of the exchequer, or merely out of the queen's purſe, but by his wit, and by the help of the prerogative; for the queen was never profuſe in delivering out of her treaſure, but paid moſt and many of her ſervants, part in money, and the reſt with grace; which, as the caſe ſtood, was then taken for good payment, leaving the arrears of recompence due for their merit, to her great ſucceſſor*, who paid them all with advantage †.

GREVILLE.

SIR Foulke Greville, ſince lord Brooke, had no mean place in her favour, neither did he hold it for any ſhort time, or term; for, if I be not deceived, he had the longeſt leaſe, the ſmootheſt time, with-

* James the Firſt.

† He, diſhonourably, cut off this good ſervant's head, and ſeized upon his eſtate.

out rubs of any of her favourites; he came to the court in his youth and prime, as that is the time, or never; he was a brave gentleman, and hopefully deſcended from Willoughby, lord Brooke, and admiral to Henry the ſeventh; neither illiterate, for he was, as he would often profeſs, a friend to ſir Philip Sidney, and there are now extant ſome fragments of his pen, and of the times, which do intereſt him in the Muſes, and which ſhew in him the queen's election had ever a noble conduct, and it motions more of virtue and judgement, than of fancy.

I find, that he neither ſought for, nor obtained any great place, or preferment in court, during all his time of attendance; neither did he need it, for he came thither backed with a plentiful fortune, which, as himſelf was wont to ſay, was then better held together by a ſingle life, wherein he lived, and died a conſtant courtier of the ladies.

ESSEX.

MY lord of Eſſex, as ſir Henry Walton notes him, a gentleman of great parts, and partly of his times, and retinue, had his introduction by my lord of Leiceſter, who had married his mother; a tie of affinity, which, beſides a more urgent obligation, might have invited his care to advance him, his fortunes being then, through his father's infelicity,

grown low; but that the ſon of a lord Ferrers of Chartly, viſcount Hertford, and earl of Eſſex, who was of the antient nobility, and formerly in the queen's good grace, could not have room in her favour, without the aſſiſtance of Leiceſter, was beyond the rule of her nature, which, as I have elſewhere taken into obſervation, was ever inclinable to favour the nobility: ſure it is, that he no ſooner appeared in court, but he took with the queen and the courtiers; and, I believe, they all could not chuſe but look through the ſacrifice of the father on his living ſon, whoſe image, by the remembrance of former paſſages, was a freſh leek, the bleeding of men murdered, repreſented to the court, and offered up as a ſubject of compaſſion to all the kingdom.

There was in this young lord, together with a goodly perſon, a kind of urbanity and innate courteſy, which both won the queen, and too much took up the people to gaze on the new-adopted ſon of her favour; and as I go along, it will not be amiſs to take into obſervation two notable quotations; the firſt was a violent indulgence of the queen (which is incident to old age, where it encounters with a pleaſing and ſuitable object) towards this great lord, which argued a non-perpetuity; the ſecond was a fault in the object of her grace, my lord himſelf, who drew in too faſt, like a child ſucking on an over uberous nurſe; and had there been a more decent decorum obſerved in both, or either of theſe, without doubt, the unity of their affections had been more

permanent, and not ſo in and out, as they were, like an inſtrument well tuned, and lapſing to diſcord.

The greater error of the two, though unwilling, I am conſtrained to impoſe on my lord of Eſſex, and rather on his youth, and none of the leaſt of the blame on thoſe that ſtood ſentinels about him, who might have adviſed better, but that like men, intoxicated with hopes, they likewiſe had ſucked in with the moſt of their lord's receipts, and ſo, like Cæſars, would have all or none; a rule quite contrary to Nature, and the moſt indulgent parents, who, though they may expreſs more affection to one in the abundance of bequeaths, yet cannot forget ſome legacies, and diſtributives, and dividends to others of their begetting; and how hurtful partiality is, and proves, every day's experience tells us, out of which common conſideration, they might have framed to their hands a maxim of more diſcretion, for the conduct and management of their new-graved lord and maſter.

But to omit that of infuſion, and to do right to truth, my lord of Eſſex, even of thoſe that truly loved and honoured him, was noted for too bold an ingroſſer, both of fame and favour; and of this, without offence to the living, or treading on the ſacred grave of the dead, I ſhall preſent the truth of a paſſage, yet in memory.

My lord of Mountjoy, who was another child of her favour, being newly come, and then but ſir Charles Blount (for my lord William, his elder brother, was then living) had the good fortune to run one day well at Tilt, and the queen was therewith ſo well pleaſed, that ſhe ſent him, in token of her favour, a queen at chefs in gold, richly enamelled, which his ſervants had, the next day, faſtened unto his arm, with a crimſon ribband; which my lord of Eſſex, as he paſſed through the Privy Chamber, eſpying with his cloak caſt under his arm, the better to command it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cauſe there fixed: ſir Foulke Greville told him, it was the queen's favour, which the day before, and next after the tilting, ſhe had ſent him; whereat my lord of Eſſex, in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, ſaid, Now I perceive, every fool muſt have a favour. This bitter and publick affront came to ſir Charles Blount's ear, at which he ſent him a challenge; which was accepted by my lord, and they met near Marybone Park, where my lord was hurt in the thigh, and diſarmed; the queen, miſſing of the men, was very curious to learn the truth, but at laſt it was whiſpered out; ſhe ſware by God's Death, it was fit that ſome one or other ſhould take him down, and teach him better manners, otherwiſe there would be no rule with him; and here I note the imminution of my lord's friendſhip with Mountjoy, which the queen herſelf did then conjure.

Now for his fame we need not go far, for my lord of Eſſex, having borne a grudge to general Norris, who had unwittingly offered to undertake the action of Britanny, with fewer men than my lord had before demanded; on his return with victory, and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the only man for the Iriſh wars; wherein my lord of Eſſex ſo wrought, by deſpiſing the number and quality of the rebels, that Norris was ſent over with a ſcanty force, joined with the relicks of the veteran troops of Britain, of ſet purpoſe, and as it fell out, to ruin Norris; and the lord Burrows, by my lord's procurement, ſent at his heels, and to command in chief, and to convey Norris only to his government at Munſter; which aggravated the great heart of the general, to ſee himſelf undervalued, and undermined, by my lord and Burrows, which was, as the Proverb ſpeaks, *juvenes docere ſenes*.

Now my lord Burrows in the beginning of his proſecution died, whereupon the queen was fully bent to ſend over my lord Mountjoy; which my lord of Eſſex utterly miſliked, and oppoſed with many reaſons, and by arguments of contempt towards Mountjoy (his then profeſſed friend and familiar) ſo predominant was his deſire to reap the whole honour of cloſing up that war, and all others; now the way being paved, and opened, by his own workmanſhip, and ſo handled, that none durſt appear to ſtand in the place; at laſt, and with much ado, he obtained his own ends, and therewith his fatal de-

ſtruction, leaving the queen and the court, where he ſtood impregnable and firm in her grace, to men that long had ſought and waited their times to give him a trip, and could never find any opportunity, but this of his abſence, and of his own creation; and thoſe are true obſervations of his appetite and inclinations, which were not of any true proportion, but hurried, and tranſported, with an over deſire, and thirſtineſs after fame, and that deceitful fame of popularity; and, to help on his cataſtrophe, I obſerve likewiſe two ſorts of people, that had a hand in his fall: The firſt was the ſoldiery, which all flock unto him, as it were foretelling a mortality, and are commonly of blunt and too rough counſels, and many times diſſonant from the time of the court and State; the other ſort were of his family, his ſervants and his own creatures, ſuch as were bound by ſafety, and obligations of fidelity, to have looked better to the ſteering of that boat, wherein they themſelves were carried, and not to have ſuffered it to fleet, and run on ground, with thoſe empty ſails of tumor of popularity and applauſe; methinks one honeſt man or other, who had but the bruſhing of his cloaths, might have whiſpered in his ear, my lord, look to it, this multitude, that follows you, will either devour you, or undo you; do not ſtrive to over-rule all, for it will coſt hot water, and it will procure envy, and if needs your genius muſt have it ſo, let the court and the queen's preſence be your ſtation, for your abſence muſt undo you. But, as I have ſaid, they had ſucked too much of their

lord's milk, and inſtead of withdrawing they drew* the coals of his ambition, and infuſed into him too much of the ſpirit of glory, yea, and mixed the goodneſs of his nature, with a touch of revenge, which is evermore accompanied with a deſtiny of the ſame fate. Of this number, there were ſome of inſufferable natures about him, that towards his laſt gave deſperate advice, ſuch as his integrity abhorred, and his fidelity forbade, amongſt whom ſir Henry Walton notes, without injury, his ſecretary Cuffe, as a vile man, and of a perverſe nature: I could alſo name others, that, when he was in the right courſe of recovery, ſettling to moderation, would not ſuffer a receſs in him, but ſtirred up the dregs of thoſe rude humours, which, by times and his affections out of his own judgement, he thought to repoſe, and give them a vomit. And thus I conclude this noble lord, as a mixture between proſperity and adverſity, once a child of his great miſtreſs's favour, but a ſon of Bellona.

BUCKHURST.

MY lord of Buckhurſt was of the noble houſe of Sackvilles, and of the queen's conſanguinity, or as the people then called him *Fill-ſacks*, by reaſon of his great wealth, and the vaſt patrimony left to his ſon, whereof in his youth he ſpent the beſt part, until the queen, by her frequent admonitions, diverted

* *al.* Blew

the torrent of his profuſion; he was a very fine gentleman, of perſon and endowments, both of art and nature, but without meaſure magnificent, till on the turn of his honour, and the alloy, that his yearly good counſel had wrought upon thoſe immoderate courſes of his youth, and that height of ſpirit inherent to his houſe; and then did the queen, as a moſt judicious, indulgent prince, who, when ſhe ſaw the man grown ſettled and ſtaid, gave him an aſſiſtance, and advanced him to the treaſurerſhip, where he made amends to his houſe, for his miſ-ſpent time, both in the increaſement of his eſtate and honour, which the queen conferred upon him, together with the opportunity to remake himſelf, and thereby to ſhew that this was a child, that ſhould have a ſhare in her grace.

They much commend his elocution, but more the excellency of his pen, for he was a ſcholar, and a perſon of a quick diſpatch, faculties that yet run in the blood; and they ſay of him, that his ſecretaries did little for him, by the way of indictment, wherein they could ſeldom pleaſe him, he was ſo facete and choice in his phraſes and ſtile; and for his diſpatches, and for the content he gave to ſuitors, he had a decorum ſeldom put in practice, for he had of his attendance that took into a roll the names of all ſuitors, with the date of their firſt addreſſes; ſo that a freſh man could not leap over his head, that was of a more antient edition, excepting the urgent affairs of the State.

I find not, that he was any way enſnared in the factions of the court, which were all his times ſtrong, and in every man's note, the Howards and the Cecills of the one part, and my lord of Eſſex, &c. on the other, for he held the ſtaff of the treaſury faſt in his hand, which made them, once in a year, to be beholden to him; and the truth is, as he was a wiſe man, and a ſtout, he had no reaſon to be a partaker, for he ſtood ſure in blood and in grace, and was wholly intentive to the queen's ſervice; and ſuch were his abilities, that ſhe might have more cunning inſtruments, but none of a more ſtrong judgement, and confidence in his ways, which are ſymptoms of magnanimity, whereunto methinks this motto hath ſome kind of reference, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* As though he would have charactered, in a word, the genius of his houſe, or expreſs ſomewhat of a higher inclination, than lay within his compaſs; that he was a courtier is apparent, for he ſtood always in her eye, and in her favour.

MOUNTJOY.

MY lord Mountjoy was of the antient nobility, but utterly decayed in the ſupport thereof, patrimony, through his grandfather's exceſs, his father's vanity in ſearch of the Philoſophers-ſtone, and his brother's untimely prodigality; all which ſeemed, by a joint conſpiracy, to ruinate the houſe, and altogether to annihilate it; as he came from Oxford,

he took the inner temple in the way to court, whither he no ſooner came, but he had a pretty kind of admiſſion, which I have heard from a diſcreet man of his own, and much more of the ſecrets of thoſe times; he was then much about twenty years of age, brown-haired, of a ſweet face, and of a moſt neat compoſure, tall in his perſon; the queen was then at White-hall, and at dinner, whither he came to ſee the faſhion of the court, and the queen had ſoon found him out, and, with a kind of an affected favour, aſked her carver who he was; he anſwered he knew him not, inſomuch that an inquiry was made, one from another, who he might be, till at length it was told the queen, he was brother to the lord William Mountjoy. Thus inquiry, with the eye of her majeſty fixed upon him, as ſhe was wont to do, and to daunt men ſhe knew not, ſtirred the blood of the young gentleman, inſomuch as his colour went and came; which the queen obſerving, called unto him, and gave him her hand to kiſs, encouraging him with gracious words, and new looks, and ſo diverting her ſpeech to the lords, and ladies, ſhe ſaid, that ſhe no ſooner obſerved him, but ſhe knew there was in him ſome noble blood, with ſome other expreſſions of pity towards his houſe; and then, again demanding his name, ſhe ſaid, fail you not to come to the court, and I will bethink myſelf, how to do you good; and this was his inlet, and the beginning of his grace; where it falls into conſideration, that, though he wanted not wit, nor courage, for he had very fine attractives,

as being a good piece of a ſcholar, yet were thoſe accompanied with the retractives of baſhfulneſs, and natural modeſty, which, as the wave of the houſe of his fortune then ſtood, might have hindered his progreſſion, had they not been reinforced by the infuſion of ſovereign favour, and the queen's gracious invitation; and that it may appear how he was, and how much that heretick, neceſſity, will work in the directions of good ſpirits, I can deliver it with aſſurance, that his exhibition was very ſcanty, untill his brother died, which was ſhortly after his admiſſion to the court; and then was it no more but a thouſand marks *per annum*, wherewith he lived plentifully, and in a fine garb, and without any great ſuſtentation of the queen, during all her times.

And, as there was in nature a kind of backwardneſs, which did not befriend him, nor ſuit with the motion of the court, ſo there was in him an inclination to arms, with an humour of travelling, and gadding abroad, which had not ſome wiſe men about him laboured to remove, and the queen laid in her command, he would, out of his own native propenſion, marred his own market; for as he was grown by reading, whereunto he was much addicted, to the theory of a ſoldier, ſo was he ſtrongly invited by his genius, to the acquaintance of the practice of the war, which were the cauſes of his excurſions, for he had a company in the Low Countries,

from whom he came over with a noble acceptance of the queen; but, ſomewhat reſtleſs in honourable thoughts, he expoſed himſelf again and again, and would preſs the queen with pretences of viſiting his company ſo often, till at length he had a flat denial; yet he ſtruck over with ſir John Norris into the action of Britanny, which was then a hot and active war, whom he would always call his father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewailing his end; ſo contrary he was in his eſteem and valuation of this great commander, to that of his friend, my lord of Eſſex; till at laſt the queen began to take his digreſſions for contempt, and confined his reſidence to the court *, and her own preſence; and, upon my lord of Eſſex's fall, ſo confident ſhe was of her own princely judgement, and the opinion ſhe had conceived of his worth and conduct, that ſhe would have this noble gentleman, and none other, to bring in the Iriſh wars to a propitious end; for it was a prophetical ſpeech of her own, that it would be his fortune, and his honour, to cut the thread of that fatal rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave; wherein ſhe was not deceived: for he achieved it, but with much pains and carefulneſs, and not without the forces and many jealouſies of the court and times, wherewith the queen's age and the malignity of her ſettling times were replete. And ſo I come to his dear friend in court, ſecretary Cecill, whom,

* As related before, in the account of ſecretary William Cecill.

in his long abſence, he adored as his ſaint, and counted him his only *Mecenas*, both before and after his departure from court, and during all the time of his command in Ireland; well knowing, that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or mar him.

ROBERT CECILL.

SIR Robert Cecill, ſince earl of Saliſbury, was the ſon of the lord Burleigh, and, by degrees, ſucceſſor of his places and favours, though not of his lands; for he had ſir Thomas Cecill his elder brother, ſince created earl of Exeter; he was firſt ſecretary of State, then maſter of the Court of Wards, and, in the laſt of her reign, came to be lord treaſurer: all which were the ſteps of his father's greatneſs, and of the honour he left to his houſe. For his perſon, he was not much beholden to Nature, though ſomewhat for his face, which was the beſt part of his outſide: for his inſide, it may be ſaid, and without offence, that he was his father's own ſon, and a pregnant precedent in all his diſcipline of ſtate: he was a courtier from his cradle, which might have made him betimes; but he was at the age of twenty, and upwards, and was far ſhort of his after-proof, but expoſed, and by change of climate, he ſoon made ſhew, what he was, and would be.

ROBERT CECIL,

Earl of Salisbury.

He lived in thoſe times, wherein the queen had moſt need and uſe of men of weight; and, amongſt many able ones, this was chief, as having taken his ſufficiency from his inſtruction who begat him, the tutorſhip of the times and court, which were then academies of Art and Cunning. For ſuch was the queen's condition, from the tenth, or twelfth of her reign, that ſhe had the happineſs to ſtand up, whereof there is a former intimation, environed with many and more enemies, and aſſaulted with more dangerous practices, than any prince of her times, and of many ages before: where we muſt not, in this her preſervation, attribute it to human power, for that, in his own omnipotent providence, God ordained thoſe ſecondary means, as inſtruments of the work, by an evident manifeſtation of the ſame work, which ſhe acted; and it was a well-pleaſing work of his own, out of a peculiar care he had decreed the protection of the work-miſtreſs, and, thereunto, added his abundant bleſſing upon all and whatſoever ſhe undertook: which is an obſervation of ſatisfaction to myſelf, that ſhe was in the right; though, to others now breathing under the ſame form and frame of her government, it may not ſeem an animadverſion of their worth: but I leave them to the peril of their own folly, and ſo come again to this great miniſter of State and the ſtaff of the queen's declining age; who, though his little, crooked perſon could not promiſe any great ſupportation, yet it carried thereon a head, and a head-piece, of a vaſt content; and therein, it ſeems, Nature was ſo dili-

gent to compleat one and the beſt part about him, as the perfection of his memory and intellectuals: ſhe took care alſo of his ſenſes, and to put him in *lynceos oculos*, or, to pleaſure him the more, borrowed of Argos, ſo to give unto him a proſpective ſight; and, for the reſt of his ſenſitive virtues, his predeceſſor, Walſingham, had left him a receipt to ſmell out what was done in the conclave.

And his good old father was ſo well ſeen in mathematicks, that he could tell you, throughout Spain, every part, every port, every ſhip, with its burden; whither bound, what preparations, what impediments for diverſion of enterpriſes, counſel, and reſolution; and, that we may ſee, as in a little map, how docible this little man was, I will preſent a taſte of his abilities.

My lord of Devonſhire, upon certainty that the Spaniards would invade Ireland with a ſtrong army, had written very earneſtly to the queen, and to the council, for ſuch ſupplies to be timely ſent over, that might enable him both to march up to the Spaniard, if he did land, and follow on his proſecution without diverting his intentions againſt the rebels. Sir Robert Cecill, beſides the general diſpatch of the council (as he often did) writ thus in private, for theſe two then began to love dearly:

"My lord, out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I have of your well-doing, I muſt in

private put you out of doubt or fear, for I know you cannot be ſenſible, otherwiſe than in the way of honour, that the Spaniards will not come unto you this year; for I have it from my own, what his preparations are in all his parts, and what he can do; for, be confident, he beareth up a reputation, by ſeeming to embrace more than he can gripe; but, the next year, be aſſured, he will caſt over to you ſome forlorn troops, which, how they may be reinforced beyond his preſent ability, and his firſt intention, I cannot, as yet, make any certain judgement; but I believe, out of my intelligence, that you may expect the landing in Munſter, and, the more to diſtract you, in ſeveral places, as, at Kinſale, Beerhaven, and Baltimore; where, you may be ſure, coming from ſea, they will firſt fortify, and learn the ſtrength of the rebels, before they dare take the field. Howſoever, as I know you will not leſſen your care, neither your defences, whatſoever lies in my power to do you and the public ſervice, reſt thereof aſſured."

And to this I could add much more, but it may (as it is) ſuffice to preſent much of his abilities in the pen, that he was his crafts-maſter in foreign intelligence, and for domeſtick affairs. As he was one of thoſe that ſat at the helm to the laſt of the queen, ſo was he none of the leaſt in ſkill, and in the true uſe of the compaſs; and ſo I ſhall only vindicate the ſcandal of his death, and conclude him; for he departed at St. Margaret's, near Marlborough,

at his return from Bath, as my lord vice-chamberlain, my lord Clifford, and myſelf his ſon, and ſon-in-law, and many more can witneſs: but that, the day before, he ſwooned on the way, and was taken out of his litter, and laid into his coach, was a truth, out of which that falſehood, concerning the manner of his death, had its derivation, though nothing to the purpoſe, or to the prejudice of his worth.

VERE.

SIR Francis Vere was of that antient, and of the moſt noble extract of the earls of Oxford; and it may be a queſtion whether the nobility of his houſe, or the honour of his achievments, might moſt commend him, but that we have an authentick rule:

Nam genus & proavos & quæ nos non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra voco.——

For though he was an honourable ſlip of that antient tree of nobility, which was no diſadvantage to his virtue, yet he brought more glory to the name of Vere, than he took of blood from the family.

He was, amongſt all the queen's ſwordſmen, inferior to none, but ſuperior to many; of whom it may be ſaid, to ſpeak much of him were the way to leave out ſomewhat that might add to his praiſe, and to forget more than would make to his honour.

I find not that he came much to the court, for he lived almoſt perpetually in the camp; but, when he died, no man had more of the queen's favour, and none leſs envied, for he ſeldom troubled it with the noiſe and alarms of ſupplications; his way was another ſort of undermining.

They report that the queen, as ſhe loved martial men, would court this gentleman, as ſoon as he appeared in her preſence; and ſurely he was a ſoldier of great worth and command, thirty years in the ſervice of the States, and twenty years over the Engliſh in chief, as the queen's general: and he, that had ſeen the battle of Newport, might there beſt have taken him and his noble brother *, the lord of Tilbury, to the life.

WORCESTER.

MY lord of Worceſter I have here put laſt, but not leaſt in the queen's favour; he was of the antient and noble blood of the Beauforts, and of her † grandfather's kin by the mother, which the queen could never forget, eſpecially where there was an incurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever ſorted with the queen's nature; and though there might hap ſomewhat in this houſe, which might invert her grace, though not to ſpeak

* Horatio. † Elizabeth's.

of my lord himſelf but in due reverence and honour, I mean contrariety or ſuſpicion in religion; yet the queen ever reſpected his houſe, and principally his noble blood, whom ſhe firſt made maſter of her horſe, and then admitted him of her council of ſtate.

In his youth, part whereof he ſpent before he came to reſide at court, he was a very fine gentleman, and the beſt horſeman and tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the court, and ſuch as took up the applauſe of men, as well as the praiſe and commendation of ladies; and when years had abated thoſe exerciſes of honour, he grew then to be a faithful and profound counſellor; and as I have placed him laſt, ſo was he the laſt liver of all her ſervants of her favour, and had the honour to ſee his renowned miſtreſs, and all of them, laid in the places of their reſts; and for himſelf, after a life of very noble and remarkable reputation, and in a peaceable old age, a fate that I make the laſt, and none of my ſlighteſt obſervations, which befel not many of the reſt, for they expired like unto a light blown out with the ſnuff ſtinking, not commendably extinguiſhed, and with an offence to the ſtanders-by. And thus I have delivered up my poor eſſay, or little draught of this great princeſs and her times, with the ſervants of her ſtate and favour. I cannot ſay I have finiſhed it, for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed only in the original nature, not without the

active bleſſings, and ſo left it as a taſk fitter for remoter times, and the ſallies of ſome bolder pencil to correct that which is amiſs, and draw the reſt up to life, than for me to have endeavoured it. I took it in conſideration, how I might have daſhed into it much of the ſtain of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done; for I profeſs I have taken care to maſter my pen, that I might not err *animo* *, or of ſet purpoſe diſcolour each or any of the parts thereof, otherwiſe than in concealment. Haply there are ſome who will not approve of this modeſty, but will cenſure it for puſillanimity, and, with the cunning artiſt, attempt to draw their line further out at length, and upon this of mine, which way (with ſomewhat more eaſe) it may be effected; for that the frame is ready made to their hands, and then haply I could draw one in the midſt of theirs, but that modeſty in me forbids the defacements in men departed, their poſterity yet remaining, enjoying the merit of their virtues, and do ſtill live in their honour. And I had rather incur the cenſure of abruption, than to be conſcious and taken in the manner, ſinning by eruption, or trampling on the graves of perſons at reſt, which living we durſt not look in the face, nor make our addreſſes unto them, otherwiſe than with due regard to their honours, and reverence to their virtues.

* Willingly.

LORD HERBERT.

THE accompliſhed, the brave, and romantick lord Herbert of Cherbury, was born in this reign, and laid the foundation of that admirable learning of which he was afterwards a complete maſter.

FINIS.

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Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

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